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ATHER — PARIS: Thursday, cloudy, possible rain. 3 (54-70). Friday, variable. LONDON: Thursday, ible showers. Temp. 14-17 (57-63). Friday, cloudy. Rosen. ROME: Thursday, fair. Temp. 14-26 (57-79). ORK: Thursday, fair. Temp. 14-21 (57-70).

DITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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No. 30,047 *R PARIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1979 Established 1887

Non-Socialists Win Election in Sweden; Ullsten Will Resign

By Vincent J. Schodolski

CKHOLM, Sept. 19 (UPI) — ocialist parties today won a ht majority in Sweden's 349-at parliament, thus assuring e country will have its third ive "bourgeois" government. mier Ola Ullsten said that he resign tomorrow to facilitate ations to form the new gov-nt.

day's general election ended eadlock between the non-So- and socialist blocs and the ne was not decided until to-hen the last of about 45,000 votes were counted.

final results gave the non-So- group composed of the Mod- Center and Liberal parties ats in the new Riksdag or par- t compared with 174 for the st bloc made up of the Social ratic Party and the main unist party.

Moderates Lead

le the exact make-up of the ment was not yet known, the st majority for the non-Soci- meant that these parties will ot to form a government.

After all votes had been counted, the conservative Moderate Party was the largest of the non-Socialist group with 73 seats in the new legislature, an increase of 18 seats.

Although this was the largest party, observers said that it was not likely that party leader Gosta Bohman would be Sweden's next premier because he is considered too conservative to rule liberal Sweden.

The Center Party and the Liberal Party both lost seats.

The Center Party dropped 22 seats and will have 64 members in the new legislature, while the Liberals dropped one member to 38.

The Social Democrats remain the largest single party with 154 seats and the Communists won three new seats and will have 20 members when the new parliamentary session begins Oct. 1.

For former Premier Olof Palme, the defeat was seen as a serious blow to his political career.

However, the Social Democrats, who ruled Sweden for 44 years before their defeat in 1976, reversed a recent slide in their popularity and added two seats.

Middle-of-the-Road Policies

The non-Socialist party leaders refused to comment on their plans for forming a government.

"A future government must be built on middle-of-the-road policies," Mr. Ullsten said.

Both Mr. Ullsten and former Premier Thorbjorn Falldin of the Center Party said that they were candidates for the premiership.

Mr. Falldin declared that any future government would have to consider the needs of all Swedish people. "We don't want policies that are for half the Swedish people and against the other half," he said.

Mr. Bohman admitted that there were differences to be overcome before a government could be formed, but said that the three non-Socialist parties were united on all important issues.

"The Center and Liberal parties [together] are bigger than we are and we must give and take, but we must reach agreement," Mr. Bohman said.

Before yesterday's results were announced, political observers had said that the formation of a non-Socialist coalition government would be difficult and could take several weeks.

...unning Again, ...arter Declares — For Exercise

...ASHINGTON, Sept. 19 ...) — President Carter said ...y that he had resumed jog-...

...r. Carter, who almost col-...ed during a six-mile race ... Camp David, Md., on Sat-...y, mentioned the subject af-...e was presented a T-shirt by ...ny Rolett of North Little ..., Ark., the Boys' Clubs of ...rica's "boy of the year."

...anny told Mr. Carter that ...ed shirt, marked "Mr. Presi-..." and "1," would be a re-...der of the Boys' Clubs "next ... you start running."

...s a matter of fact, I was ...ing last night," Mr. Carter ...ied. "About 11 o'clock, my ... and I went out and ran a ...le of miles."

...r. William Lukash, the ...te House physician, had told ... Carter to relax for a couple ...ays after he was forced to ... out of the weekend race, ... to ease back into jogging ...dy.

Gold 'Pauses,' Market Nervous

By Axel Krause

PARIS, Sept. 19 (IHT) — Gold prices fell sharply on major European markets today, affected by speculation that a significant downward slide was beginning. The metal closed in London at $369 an ounce, down from its record close yesterday of $373. In Zurich, it dropped — one dealer said "collapsed" — to $373.50 from a $377.75 close yesterday.

Traders and market experts disagreed on immediate prospects. One major dealer in London said the gold market is taking a "breathing space" after yesterday's heetic, erratic trading and that afternoon profit-taking trimmed the price. A range of experts interviewed today agreed that the price could now fall faster. But many dealers, particularly in London, anticipated that the market would shortly resume its upward surge.

In the United States there were signs that commodity exchanges and trade associations will become increasingly tough on speculators trading in metals, particularly in the silver and gold futures markets. Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade today voted to increase margin requirements for certain positions in silver futures effective immediately, following a similar move on gold by the Commodity Exchange Inc. (Comex) in New York yesterday.

The Silver Users' Association in Washington said it supported more stringent restrictions on speculative holdings of silver futures contracts and asked the Commodity Futures Trading Commission set speculative limits for silver, as the government agency does for grains.

Miller Comments

Meanwhile, Federal Reserve Board Chairman William Miller said in Washington the current speculative buying of gold is apparently the result of concern around the world over inflation rates. But he declared that higher gold prices bore to relation to the stability of the world monetary system as long as it does not result in a "loss of confidence in the world economic situation."

Throughout Europe dealers were equally divided on the medium-term prospects for the price of gold. Many

(Continued on Page 2, Col.1)



United Press International

Bidders crowd floor of the New York Commodity Exchange on Tuesday.

U.S. to Monitor Sinai Return, Vance Reveals

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (IHT) — The United States, Egypt and Israel reached tentative agreement today on the use of a peacekeeping force in the Sinai Desert that will include U.S. ground monitors and air surveillance, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance announced.

Mr. Vance said that the formula for the makeup of the force would be submitted to all three governments for formal approval.

According to officials of the three governments, Israeli and Egyptian troops will share patrol and reconnaissance duties in the Sinai and the U.S. presence will be limited to civilians manning existing monitoring stations. Mr. Vance said the United States also will increase its current reconnaissance flights by the U.S. Air Force in carrying out its part of the peace plan.

3-Year Plan

The arrangement will last no longer than three years, Mr. Vance said.

Egyptian Defense Minister Kamal Hassan Ali said that the three countries had not ruled out the possibility that the United Nations truce supervision organization could join the buffer force if the UN chooses to send it.

The United States originally proposed that the UN force be the only buffer force supervising the Israeli withdrawal and the return of the desert, Israeli-built air bases, oil fields and settlements to Egypt. But the Israelis rejected that.

Officials said that the State Department had begun consultations with Congress to seek approval of the U.S. presence in the region.

The Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty called for using an armed UN emergency force as supervisors. But the Soviet Union, helping Arab governments opposed to the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, threatened to veto the emergency force in the Security Council.

Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman said yesterday that Israel will continue to discuss with the United States raids into southern Lebanon against Palestinian targets but that Israel would not permit a U.S. veto power over the attacks.

Standard Procedure

Mr. Weizman said that such consultations are "what we have been doing all the time."

"If you think that when we used to go into Lebanon and do what we did. . .that there were no discussions before or after or during with the Americans, then you don't know the situation," he said.

"If we do have to revert to using arms, and we hope that we will not, we shall discuss it," he said. "It doesn't mean that we accept or agree. But we are going to talk, that is what we did before."

State Department officials confirmed that Israel discusses its Lebanon raids with the United States, but said that there are unanswered questions about the use of U.S. arms.

The State Department has told Congress that Israel may have violated U.S. law by using U.S.-supplied weapons in recent pre-emptive strikes against suspected Palestinian guerrillas camps in Lebanon.

Mr. Weizman's remarks caused some confusion and the opposition Labor Party called for a policy debate in the Knesset's foreign affairs and defense committee.

Allon Offers Criticism

Yigal Allon, who was foreign minister in the last Labor government, said in an Israel Radio interview that Mr. Weizman "committed a grave mistake which renders bad service both to Israel and the United States."

Mr. Allon complained that it was a "degradation of our own sovereignty" to consult with Washington on the Lebanon raids. "And it's no good for the Americans either," Mr. Allon said, "because you can't expect the Americans to give their consent to a military operation even if they think in their hearts that we are right."

By consulting with the United States, Mr. Allon said, "you involve them in an unnecessary and uncontrolled area."

Mr. Weizman will return to Israel tomorrow and he is likely to face sharp questioning here on the Lebanon issue, which has been a sore point in Israel-U.S. relations.

U.S. complaints about Israeli attacks in Lebanon were at the root of a reported shouting match last weekend between Mr. Weizman and Harold Saunders, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs.

Israeli journalists who heard the two arguing at a cocktail party in Washington on Saturday at the home of Israeli Ambassador

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Jerusalem Bomb Kills 1, Hurts 41

JERUSALEM, Sept. 19 (NYT) — One person was killed today and at least 41 were injured when a bomb exploded during the evening rush hour at a crowded pedestrian mall in the center of Jerusalem.

Israeli radio said that the Palestine Liberation Organization had claimed responsibility for the blast, one of the most serious terrorist attacks in the last six months.

The explosive charge, planted on a bicycle in Jerusalem's busy cafe and shopping district, appeared to have been timed and positioned to catch the largest possible number of civilians. It went off outside a popular cafe on a street filled with pedestrians.

Indication of New Tough Mood

Senate Sets 5% Rise in Defense Outlays

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (WP) — In a demonstration of a new mood of toughness, the Senate yesterday voted, 55 to 42, to permit 5-percent annual increases in the 1981 and 1982 defense budgets.

This would amount to $25 billion more than the Senate Budget Committee had recommended for defense and would give the United States a $163.3-billion defense budget in 1982, much more than President Carter has requested.

The vote showed the changing congressional temper since hearings began in July on the new strategic arms limitation treaty. It suggested the existence of a new consensus in the Senate supporting a substantially expanded defense effort in response to the Soviet buildup of recent years.

The Carter administration had supported a 3-percent annual increase in spending, but the senators who backed the 5-percent proposal decisively carried the chamber, winning key moderate votes in both Democratic and Republican ranks.

Earlier, the Senate approved, 79 to 19, an administration-supported proposal to add 3 percent, or $3.23 billion, to the fiscal 1980 defense budget.

The spending issue has become part of the debate over SALT-2, with a number of senators declaring that they will support the treaty only if it is accompanied by a larger Pentagon budget. Probably the most important senator in this category is Sam Nunn, D-Ga.

After the vote, Sen. Nunn said the Senate's position on the budget resolution would not have "strong implications for SALT," since this vote alone could not alter the country's defense posture. He reiterated his desire to see a new commitment from the Carter administration to a stronger defense.

Several Senate sources speculated that the vote could improve the SALT treaty's chances for approval, since it might give Sen. Nunn and like-minded senators a reason to think their concerns about the country's military posture were becoming widely shared.

Sources sympathetic to SALT said last night the vote gave the administration an opportunity to alter its own line on defense spending in a way that just might win over Sen.



UPI

Sen. Sam Nunn

Nunn without alienating more dovish senators who oppose large increases in the defense budget.

An important factor influencing both the gloom of SALT supporters in the Senate and yesterday's vote is the continuing flap over the presence of Soviet combat troops in Cuba. "Without Cuba," one administration official said, "that vote never would have happened."

Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., chairman of the Armed Services Committee, tried to minimize the Cuban issue in arguing against commitments in the budget resolution to higher defense spending in future years. "These days will pass, and this little matter we're concerned about now will pass," he said, apparently referring to the Cuban flap.

Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, chairman of the Budget Committee and a strong opponent of increased spending, blamed the SALT-2 hearings for creating the new Senate mood.

Revelations in those hearings about the "technical vulnerability of our Minuteman [land-based missiles] in the 1980s had created a new atmosphere, Sen. Muskie said, noting that just a few months ago there was almost no serious talk of big increases in the defense budget.

'Enemy. . .Is Inflation'

In a stirring speech opposing the proposed increases, Sen. Muskie said, "The enemy that has the power to devastate" the United States in the near future "is not the Soviet Union. It is inflation."

There also were rousing speeches from proponents of the 5-percent increase.

"We're going backwards, that's what we're doing," shouted Sen. Ernest Hollings, D-S.C., author of the proposal. He repeatedly compared the United States in the late 1970s to Britain in the 1930s, implying as well that the Soviet Union today poses a threat comparable to Nazi Germany then.

"We in this country have gone to sleep on the assumption that we could end the arms race by slumbering it away," Sen. Nunn declared. Today, he said, "there is only one country running in the race and that happens to be the Soviet Union."

Irish Embassy in China

PEKING, Sept. 19 (Reuters) — The Irish Republic has opened an embassy in China, in a room of the Peking Hotel. Gearoid O'Broin, who arrived recently to assume the post of charge d'affaires, will represent Ireland until Dublin appoints an ambassador.

Southeast Asian Nations Said to Refuse Soviet Requests for Visits by Warships

By Don Oberdorfer

...SHINGTON, Sept. 19 (WP) ...veral Southeast Asian nations ...rebuffed a Soviet effort to in-...e its influence and visibility in ... region through port calls of ...ips, diplomatic sources said ...rday.

...e unsuccessful attempt to ar-...stops by two Soviet vessels in ...Philippines, Indonesia, Malay-...d Thailand is the latest indica-... of Moscow's growing interest ...activity in the area. The Soviet ...n's rivalry with China is be-...d to provide the impetus and ...ow's alliance with Vietnam to ...de the logistical capability for ...anded naval activity in South-...Asia.

...ws reports from several Asian ...als, confirmed by U.S. officials ...said that the Russians had re-...ed permission for a "goodwill ... including shore leave for ...s, by the 7,000-ton training ...Borodino and the 4,000-ton de-stroyer Gnevny, which are currently cruising in the area.

A Philippine Foreign Ministry statement said the Soviet Embassy in Manila was informed Monday that such a port visit would not be possible. Indonesian state radio and news reports said requests for port calls have also been stalled or rejected by Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand. There were suggestions that these states, which are members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Asean), took the action in concert.

Singapore, which is also a member of the Asean group, apparently was not asked to allow port calls.

State Department officials said the Russians have made similar requests to Southeast Asian nations during the last several years, without success. The new approaches took on greater importance and attracted greater attention because the Soviet Pacific fleet has begun operations in the area using Vietnamese ports.

One of the Asian nations was informed that the two Soviet ships listed in the most recent requests are on their way to Haiphong. Soviet warships also have been using the former U.S. port facilities at Danang and Cam Ranh Bay as military ties with Vietnam have become increasingly close.

The use of Vietnamese ports, the only ones available to the Soviet Navy between Vladivostok and Sri Lanka, has greatly extended the Russian vessels' range.

Base for Surveillance

U.S. officials said Soviet TU-95 reconnaissance planes are periodically using Danang as a base for surveillance of the U.S. 7th Fleet. The Russians are also reported to have built a large communications monitoring station near Cam Ranh Bay, targeted primarily on China, and have installed communications facilities in Hanoi. Some 3,000 to 5,000 Soviet military advisers and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Insist on Islamic Regime

Afghan Rebels Reject Offer of Amnesty

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Sept. 19 (UPI) — A Moslem rebel leader today rejected an offer of amnesty from Afghanistan's new president, saying the rebels will fight until an Islamic government is established in Kabul.

President Hafizullah Amin, who took office Sunday after the shooting of his predecessor, Nur Mohammed Taraki, pledged moral and financial support for Islam, provided its leaders confine their teaching to religion.

Reports reaching New Delhi said that Mr. Amin's hold on power in Kabul was shaky, after his numerous purges of key government officials while he was premier under Mr. Taraki.

Mr. Amin made the offer of amnesty and the promise of support for the Moslem religion to a meeting of tribesmen in Kabul. His remarks were broadcast in a Pushtu-language bulletin on Radio Kabul late last night.

Trick Claimed

But Afghanistan's 60-year-old religious leader, Mohammed Yunus Khalis, rejected the offer today, saying it was a trick. Speaking on behalf of the Moslem rebels seeking to overthrow the pro-Soviet regime and establish an Islamic state, he asked the insurgents to continue their fight.

"We know Haffizullah Amin will try to deceive the Afghans, but our struggle will continue with greater missionary zeal," the rebel leader said in a telephone interview from Peshawar, Pakistan.

Spokesmen in Pakistan for the Moslem rebels battling the Afghan regime said that Mr. Taraki was shot in a gunbattle that killed his bodyguard and an estimated 100 others. The rebels did not identify the attackers beyond saying they were rightists.

A source in Kabul, where rumor has been rampant since the shakeup, reported signs that Mr. Taraki might be alive and recovering from a mild stroke in a hospital. Most diplomats believed he was dead. "We simply do not know," said more than one diplomat of the mysterious events that surrounded Mr. Amin's accession to the presidency.

Mr. Taraki was reported officially to have resigned for reasons of health, although he appeared healthy in Moscow four days before the announcement by the state radio Sunday.

Three leading supporters of the ousted regime, originally believed killed along with President Taraki in a shoot-out at the presidential compound, may still be alive and massing provincial support against the new government, a diplomatic source said.

Mr. Amin dismissed the three — Interior Minister Mohammed Aslam Watanjar, Border Affairs Minister Sherjan Mazduryar and Information Minister Abdul Ghorbandi — shortly before the announcement of Mr. Taraki's "resignation." They were the only military men left in the Cabinet. Col. Watanjar was instrumental in the military coup that brought Mr. Taraki and Mr. Amin to power in April last year.

There has been no official word from any quarter on the whereabouts of the former rulers since the coup. Reports from the Soviet-backed country, whose primitive communications virtually isolate it from the outside world, indicated earlier that nearly 100 persons died in the coup.

Spying on Bonn: White Collar Replaces Cloak and Dagger

By John M. Geddes

BONN, Sept. 19 (NYT) — In West Germany, spies ...e exchanging their cloaks and daggers for business ...uits and briefcases.

In the first eight months of this year alone, West ...erman counterintelligence agents have uncovered ...ore than 40 Soviet-bloc spies, about three-quarters ...f them engaged in industrial espionage and nearly ...ll working for East Germany. Although officials ...ote that the surge in discoveries of economic spies ...as touched off by the defection of their East German control officer last January, the trend toward ...dustrial espionage seems established.

"It is now clear that economic and scientific ...pionage within East Germany's intelligence appa...tus has reached a level of special rank and to a ...rge degree has proved of great benefit to the East ...erman economy," the West German Interior Minis...y said this summer in its report on internal security.

East Germany, which is believed to control about ...000 of the estimated 4,000 foreign agents in West ...ermany, has put its espionage emphasis on high-...chnology sectors where its own efforts lag. The ...elds in which agents were discovered this year — ...uclear energy, computers, electronics, optics, chemicals, machine building — represent the focus of East German espionage, officials say.

The agents themselves come from a broad range of backgrounds. Some are professionals, others are blackmailed by pressure on families left in East Germany, and still others spy for the more common motives of love or money. The only connecting thread is the lift that they provide to the East German economy.

'Range of Benefits'

"There is a whole range of benefits to the East bloc from conducting industrial espionage," said Norbert Hammacher, the chairman of the Committee for Security in the Economy, a West German industrial panel. Among the most obvious, he said, were savings on research and development outlays, freedom from license fees, and varied cost reductions stemming from Western production techniques.

Mr. Hammacher said that resulting reductions in cost and improvements in quality enabled Soviet-bloc governments to mount a competitive threat to Western companies. For such purposes, he said, Western market strategies or even price schedules from salesmen give an added competitive edge to Eastern producers.

In some cases, the advantages to the Soviet-bloc countries are clear. Gerhard Arnold, 44, the co-owner of a small computer consulting firm near Munich, was arrested earlier this year on suspicion of espionage. He was accused of passing computer technology to East Germany for more than 20 years, including the 11 years that he worked for IBM in West Germany before he quit his post as a regional sales manager in 1971.

"This information was used by East Germany to modernize the data processing equipment" of the East German Army and to bring it up to Western standards, the Interior Ministry report said.

But for every case where some clear damage assessment can be made, two more exist where the costs of the spying remain unknown. Mr. Hammacher said that the currency cost of the espionage had never been calculated, largely because its extent was not known.

Perhaps indicative of the unclear results of most espionage cases was the defection earlier this year of Helga Roedinger, a secretary for Manfred Lahnstein, the state secretary in the Finance Ministry. Officials say that Miss Roedinger defected to East Germany with a friend, Robert Kresse, a suspected East German agent who worked at BASF, the chemical company.

Mr. Lahnstein was the chief German liaison official involved last year in efforts by the Carter administration to support the dollar. He continues to be extensively involved in currency negotiations. Presumably, his secretary could have had early access to information about government action on foreign-exchange markets, providing her sponsors with an opportunity to reap a windfall profit on currency markets.

Security officials have yet to publish a public assessment of what was passed on. And as is often the case in the foreign-exchange market, currency dealers reached earlier this year could not discern Soviet-bloc moves in the market.

"For all we know," a Duesseldorf banker said, "the East bloc might have called her in from the cold because she gave them a bad tip and they lost a bundle."

Security Checks

Mr. Hammacher, who acknowledges that detente has not helped to raise public recognition of the dangers of espionage, said that the security checks on potential employees remained a prime defense against later leaks. But he noted that with the flow of legitimate refugees from the East — and no language problems for spies hidden among them — agents still slipped through.

Prison Official Killed By Gunmen in Ulster

From Agency Dispatches

BELFAST, Sept. 19 — Gunmen killed a prison official today as he sat in his car at a traffic light three miles from the center of Belfast, police said.

Police said that Edward Jones, 54, the assistant governor of Crumlin Road Prison, was shot by assailants who drove up beside his car, fired an automatic pistol and fled.

In Daylight Ambush

2 Spanish Army Officers Killed in Basque Region

BILBAO, Spain, Sept. 19 (UPI) — Basque guerrillas set on wrecking a home-rule statute that falls short of independence launched a new offensive against the Spanish Army today, with a daylight ambush that killed two officers and wounded a soldier.

The two fatalities — Col. Aurelio Perez Zamora and Maj. Juliano Esquerro — were on their way to Bilbao military headquarters shortly before 9 a.m. when three men armed with submachine guns stepped out of a parking lot and raked their army jeep with fire, police said.

Maj. Esquerro died instantly, hit in the head and chest. Col. Perez Zamoro was rushed to a hospital 500 yards away, but died within minutes. Their 21-year-old driver was reported in good condition after surgery for a shoulder wound.

Government sources said in Madrid that the armed forces had been told to expect a new offensive by the separatist guerrillas of ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty) before an Oct. 25 referendum on home rule for Spain's 2½ million Basques. "A number of security measures were ordered in recent weeks," a source said, "but it is impossible to protect everyone who could be the target of a terrorist attack."

The assassinations raised to more than 100 — including 11 members of the armed forces — the number of dead in political violence in Spain this year. The two officers were the first military targets since Basque politicians set the date for the autonomy referendum and the first in Spain since May.

King Juan Carlos and Premier Adolfo Suarez were informed of the ambush immediately. Mr. Suarez was said to be "deeply concerned."

Police in Bilbao said that ammunition found near the crashed jeep matched that normally used by ETA. Witnesses said that the assassins, three youths dressed in green jackets and jeans, walked unhurriedly away from the jeep and escaped in a waiting car together with two other members of the commando.

The Spanish news agency EFE reported that Spanish security services have detected an ETA commando in the United States. The agency said the commando was composed of 19 members and had been sent to the U.S. in advance of a three-day visit by Mr. Suarez due from Oct. 2 to 4.

Law Would Give French Parties Public Funding

PARIS, Sept. 19 (AP) — The French Cabinet today approved the draft of a proposed new law to provide public financing of political parties.

Presidential spokesman Pierre Hunt said after the Cabinet meeting that the new law, which must be passed by Parliament, would not take effect until Jan. 1, 1981, because of budgetary difficulties. The next presidential election is due that year. The next elections of National Assembly deputies are not due until 1983, if the house serves its full five-year term.

Mr. Hunt gave no indication of what level of aid was foreseen. To qualify for government financing under the proposed law, political parties must have a minimum of 30 deputies or senators in Parliament, he said. The money for each party would be calculated each year by the National Assembly and the Senate, and a special judicial commission would be named to ensure that the funds are used only for normal party expenditures. If any of the money were used for expenditures not set out in the law, the funds would be returned to the Treasury.

The law would prohibit parties from receiving funds from foreign organizations or countries.



United Press International

Ambassador Donald McHenry, successor to Andrew Young, takes his seat as head of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations, as the General Assembly began its 34th session on Tuesday.

As New Session Opens

UN Assembly Head Asks Palestinian State

By Bernard D. Nossiter

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 19 (NYT) — The General Assembly opened its 34th annual session yesterday with a vigorous plea from its new president for an independent Palestinian state to be achieved through negotiation by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The call came from Salim Salim of Tanzania, who earlier had been chosen president by acclamation. His view that peace in the Middle East depends on the PLO being part of the bargaining process and on the creation of a Palestinian state is likely to be echoed repeatedly here in the next 13 weeks.

The United Nations, enlarged to 152 members yesterday with the addition of St. Lucia, is overwhelmingly dominated by Third World nations that regard Palestinian Arabs as victims of Israeli colonialism.

Mr. Salim took up another rallying cry of developing countries when he denounced white regimes in southern Africa. He made no reference to Western negotiations aimed at bringing genuine black majority rule to Zimbabwe Rhodesia and freeing South-West Africa (Namibia) from South African control.

Drama Postponed

The scene in the domed Assembly Hall was one of contrasts. The light, airy chamber was a colorful blend of soft blues, greens, gold and cream, but most of the delegates were drab in their Western business suits and dresses. Only a handful wore national costumes — a Senegalese in a pale green robe and yellow turban, two Indian women in blue and green saris.

The only possible drama yesterday, a challenge to the Cambodian delegation of the ousted Pol Pot regime, turned out to be a straightforward affair. The Vietnamese representative, Ha Van Lau, insisted that the foreign minister of the new regime in Phnom Penh, which was installed with Vietnamese help, was entitled to the seat here. He urged the assembly to "refuse to authorize the Pol Pot clique."

The new president referred the challenge to the Credentials Committee and ordered it to report back on Friday. For the time being, he left the Pol Pot team in place. This is better than it fared at the conference of nonaligned countries earlier this month in Havana, where a challenge brought its immediate expulsion.

In the end, the General Assembly as a whole will decide the issue. Many members are expected to abstain, finding the Pol Pot group and the rival Heng Samrin regime equally obnoxious. The Soviet Union backs Vietnam and Heng Samrin; the United States has reluctantly joined Cambodia's neighbors in southern Asia who support Pol Pot on the ground that he was ousted by a foreign force.

PLO Role

Mr. Salim, a scholarly looking man, delivered his keynote speech from the rostrum in sober tones. He never mentioned Israel by name, or its contention that the PLO is dedicated to Israel's destruction. "The core of the Middle East problem," Mr. Salim said, "is the continued denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to determination, including the right to establish an independent state."

"The role of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, is pivotal," Mr. Salim said. "It is the responsibility of all nations to give unlimited support and encouragement to all efforts designed to attain this objective."

Again without naming either South Africa or Zimbabwe Rhodesia, he accused both of practicing "a massive and grotesque form" of human-rights violations. He condemned their "institutionalized racism," but made only the most oblique reference to the fact that many other countries also violate the UN charter on human rights.

Mr. Salim called the worsening refugee problem in Southeast Asia a "crying testimony of man's inhumanity to man," but did not point out that the new wave of refugees had been created by Third World governments in Vietnam and Cambodia.

He asserted that there was a widening gap between the wealthy industrialized nations and the Third World countries. He declared that the nations at the Havana meeting had laid out a blueprint for closing the gap, and he urged the rich countries to "join the mainstream of the world community."

Front Says It Rejects Proposal To Favor Whites in Rhodesia

By Joseph W. Grigg

LONDON, Sept. 19 (UPI) — Britain has proposed that 20 percent of the seats in the Parliament of an independent Zimbabwe Rhodesia should be reserved for whites, a Patriotic Front guerrilla spokesman said today. The spokesman said the Front rejected the proposal.

"We reiterated our opposition to enshrining racial principles in the constitution," he said.

A British spokesman refused to confirm the existence of the proposal, saying: "I do not propose that any leak on these confidential talks should come from the British side."

The foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, held separate talks today, first with the Salisbury government delegation led by Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa, and then with Patriotic Front leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe. The aim was to save the 10-day-old Zimbabwe Rhodesia conference from breakdown, after it reached deadlock in plenary sessions over an independence constitution for the new nation. Conference spokesman Nicholas Fenn said the talks would continue tomorrow.

The British proposal on the proportion of white seats was made during the meeting with the Patriotic Front, the front's spokesman said. He also said, "We continue to feel we are moving forward."

Progress Claimed

The British spokesman would say only that both meetings were "businesslike" and "a useful exchange of views."

The spokesman for the Salisbury delegation, Foreign Minister David Mukome, said that "very considerable and encouraging progress was made." He added, "The British are moving towards us and we are moving towards them, and there appears to be room for plenty of agreement . . . From the look of things, we should reach broad agreement fairly soon."

Former Prime Minister Ian Smith took part in the Salisbury delegation's meeting with Lord Carrington. Later, in an interview recorded here for Zimbabwe Rhodesian television, Mr. Smith said the British reiterated "that it is vital to retain the confidence of the white man and also to protect the rights of minorities."

"These are areas now under scrutiny," he said, "and no decisions have been reached. They are issues on which I and my colleagues feel very strongly. These are areas that certainly are being investigated, it has been suggested to us there can be some give and t But we have a long way to go The talks have only just started."

Mr. Smith denied as "absolu bumkum" a London press rep that he has been ordered home cause of disagreement with the of the Salisbury delegation.

U.K. Says U.S. Aide Urged Smith Not to Soften Stand

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, Sept. 19 (NYT) — Britain has complained to the United States about the activities of an aide to a U.S. senator, asserting that during a recent trip to London he encouraged former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith to take an unyielding line in negotiations on a new constitution for Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

British officials charged that John Carbaugh Jr., a legislative assistant to Sen. Jesse Helms, the conservative Republican from North Carolina, had advised Mr. Smith to "hang on" and refuse to yield to British demands for the elimination of certain safeguards for white Rhodesians.

Mr. Carbaugh told Mr. Smith, according to the British, that the United States would probably lift sanctions against Rhodesia by Oct. 1.

In Washington, Sen. Helms denied any impropriety.

Mr. Smith's unwillingness to compromise has become one of the principal obstacles to success in the 10-day-old constitutional conference. Britain is attempting to persuade both the Patriotic Front guerrillas and the present Salisbury regime, in which Mr. Smith serves as a minister without portfolio, to end their civil war and agree on a new governmental structure.

Obstacle in Talks

According to British and American sources here, the Foreign Office believes that Mr. Carbaugh's visit has helped to stiffen Mr. Smith's spine and thus to complicate the negotiations.

It was not clear how the protests over Mr. Carbaugh's alleged conduct had reached Washington. One source said that Lord Carrington had complained directly to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, but another said that word had been passed through the U.S. Embassy here or the British Embassy Washington.

Speaking by telephone fr Washington, Sen. Helms confirm that Mr. Carbaugh had told Smith and others about the sta of sanctions legislation. But he nied that he had urged them "hang on" and said that he had haved "with perfect propriety."

In London, Mr. Smith dismis the whole controversy with comment, "The British are suckl that one out of their thumbs." said that neither Mr. Carbaugh Mr. Helms had influenced his po tion.

S. Africa Ban Lifted on Coupl

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. (AP) — Minister of Justice Alw Schlebusch has lifted a five-year ba ning order on a white South Afric couple who had been fighting t the recognition of black tra unions, it was reported yesterday.

Eric and Jean Tyacke, both their 50s, were banned Nov. 1976, under the Internal Securi Act in an apparent move to restr their activities by preventing the from addressing groups and atten ing meetings. About 20 other tra unionists also were banned.

The banning order against Tyackes was lifted Sept. 10, but official explanation was given and was not known whether other o ders had been lifted. Under the ne Industrial Conciliation Act whic comes into effect Oct. 1, blac unions would have to register, bu most of the unions are opposed t this arrangement because, in qual fying for registration, they woul have to expel commuters and m grants who represent the bulk c their membership.

Gold 'Pauses' and Market Shows Nervousness

(Continued from Page 1)

said soaring prices resulted simply from a short supply, stimulated by rising inflation and currency uncertainties. Some investment bankers, however, saw the beginning of a significant gold price collapse, possibly in the next few days.

"I think it is a bubble and it will burst, although obviously we do not know when for sure, or what its proportions might be," said Quentin Davies, the Paris-based director of the British merchant bank Morgan Grenfell. He cited rising interest rates as a contributing factor, cooling enthusiasm for gold. "As the opportunity cost of gold rises, it becomes less attractive," Mr. Davies said, adding "as the dollar comes back, this also will be bearish for gold."

One of the most intriguing questions in the recent gold surge was the role of the Soviet Union, one of the world's major traders, but also among the most secretive.

The Soviet Factor

Informed sources in London said that the Russians, anticipating the fall in prices, have already pulled out after signficant selling in recent days. But at least one trading insider said that as long as prices remain at their present levels, the Russians will remain sellers, most likely in Zurich.

In Tehran, Iran's Deputy Finance Minister Cyrus Ibrahimzadeh announced that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will discuss both gold prices and the dollar at its Sept. 27 meeting in Vienna. "With gold prices going the way they are, we are bound to talk about the deprecation of the dollar and how to stablize oil payments," he said.

U.S. Gold Auction

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (NYT) — Four banks paid an average of $377.78 an ounce for the 750,000 ounces of gold auctioned yesterday by the Treasury Department.

The price was more than $20 an ounce higher than Monday's closing price in London and more than $70 an ounce above the department's last auction, held Aug. 21. In the last 12 months gold has nearly doubled in price.

The banks, the so-called Big Three in Switzerland — Credit Suisse, the Swiss Bank Corp. and Union Bank of Switzerland — and the Bank of Nova Scotia made the highest bids and took all the gold in accordance with the rules of the auction.

Asians Bar Soviet Ships

(Continued from Page 1)

other personnel are reported in Vietnam.

Southeast Asian countries are particularly sensitive to Soviet military activity at the moment because of the widespread expectation that Vietnam soon will begin a new offensive in Cambodia, with Soviet logistical aid. The Asian nations appear to feel threatened, in varying degrees, by the Vietnamese.

Asian capitals also have reported sporadic signs of increasing Soviet diplomatic activity.

Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn is having talks in Moscow this week and Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan visited Moscow earlier this year.

Moscow recently asked the Thais for a substantial increase in the size of the Soviet Embassy in Bangkok. The Russians evidently want to use the embassy, which already numbers about 200 persons, as a listening post. The Thais are expected to decline the request.

Southeast Asian nations are leery of becoming involved in the Chinese-Soviet dispute. Several of them have large Chinese minorities.

Israel Lawmaker Sentenced for Fraud in Paris

PARIS, Sept. 19 (AP) — A French court today sentenced Israeli financier and parliamentarian Samuel Flatto-Sharon to five years imprisonment in absentia and fined him $7,000 for fraud and tax evasion.

The court sentenced two accomplices, also absent, to $7,000 fines and prison terms of four and five years. Six of 27 other accomplices who appeared in court were acquitted and the rest were sentenced to fines and suspended jail terms.

Flatto-Sharon, 49, was arrested in Israel in 1976 on a French extradition request. After the arrest, he ran for the Israeli parliament, the Knesset, and was elected, gaining parliamentary immunity.

Subsequently, he came under suspicion of fraudulent electioneering practices and a committee of the Knesset recommended stripping him of immunity to stand trial.

In July, the Knesset voted to remove his immunity and last month charges were filed in a Jerusalem court accusing Flatto-Sharon of buying votes in the 1977 election.

Panel Expels S. Africa

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 19 (AP) — South Africa was expelled from the Universal Postal Union yesterday because of its racial policies by the 142 member-countries participating in the United Nations organization's 18th international convention here.

Khomeini Says Opponents Risk Being 'Obliterated'

TEHRAN, Sept. 19 (UPI) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini today warned opponents of Iran's new Islamic constitutional law that they would be "obliterated" unless they complied with majority opinion.

Ayatollah Khomeini made the warning in an indirect reference to the controversy over Article 5 of the constitution, which vests unprecedented executive and legislative powers in the country's religious leader.

"Our government is Islamic," the ayatollah told a group of air force officers and men who met him in Qom today. "You must support [Article 5] so that the country is not harmed."

Ayatollah Khomeini said that those who were not fully aware of Islam's role should not disrupt the work of the Islamic regime. "The nation has cast its vote for the Islamic Republic. All of you must comply or you will be obliterated."

Assembly of Experts

He said that those who stayed away from the assembly of experts that is currently studying the constitution would be guilty of putting themselves outside of Islam.

In a renewed criticism of Article 5, a religious scholar, Ezzatollah Sahabi, said that the provision for wide political powers for the clergy put the Islamic faith itself in danger in Iran.

He said that it was all right for the clergy to act as guardians of the constitution, as stipulated in the original draft. But, he said, the new provision will lead to "an authority running parallel with that of the government or in opposition to the government.

"This is dangerous for Islam," he said, "because if a government made mistakes, it can be removed, but if [the religious leader] made a mistake, people will lose faith in the clergy itself and thus in Islam."

Meanwhile, Commerce Minister Reza Sadr has issued a warning the nation's economy. In remar published today by the newspap Kayhan International, he said Ir faces possible stagnation and even complete standstill unless it carr out a revolutionary industrializ tion program.

Without elaborating, Mr. Sa said industrial units with low pr ductivity might have to close dow to cut overall operational costs.

He said that his program wou call for an "all-around analysis the demand for goods presently i ported and then encouraging th production locally after some time

In a second stage, he said, t government would monopolize t production of the goods in questio and then have those goods pate ed. "This would free the country dependence on major industri countries," Mr. Sadr said.

Commenting on the internation situation, the deputy premier a government spokesman, Sadeq T batabai, said today that U.S. mi tary action in the Gulf area w "possible in the near future" in r sponse to Soviet intervention in A ghanistan.

The Pars news agency asked M Tabatabai about "the possibility U.S. military action in Iran or a other part of the Middle East in r sponse to events in Afghanistan."

Mr. Tabatabai said he had hear "murmurings" about U.S. force being trained to be sent to the Gu states. "It is possible that, in th near future, we may be witness t such actions in Bahrain or Persia Gulf islands," Mr. Tabatabai said.

U.S. to Assist Sinai Return

(Continued from Page 1)

Ephraim Evron said that Mr. Wei man and Mr. Saunders verbal sparred in English for more than a hour.

"Bombing is not a policy," M Saunders said, chiding Mr. Wei man, who replied: "Don't teach u what to do. You lose everywhere. You lost lost Angola. And Iran an Ethiopia."

The exchange was not recorde verbatim but Israeli journalist recreated the remarks as best the could for news stories that appeare in the Israeli press on Monday.

Hodding Carter 3d, the State De partment spokesman, said that "th thrust of the articles is relatively ac curate."

At one point, Mr. Evron tried t break it up, but Mr. Weizma snapped in Hebrew: "Sheket, Ep pie." (Sheket means shut up.)

Van Agt Visits Poland

WARSAW, Sept. 19 (AP) — Netherlands Premier Andreas van Agt flew into Warsaw today for three days of talks with Polish offi cials.

Nizam's Jewels: Sale Is Cleared

NEW DELHI, Sept. 19 (UPI) — India's Supreme Court rejected today an appeal to block the sale of one of the world's most precious jewel collections, clearing the way for an auction.

The collection of the late Nizam of Hyderabad will be sold tomorrow, either to an unidentified oil sheikh from the United Arab Emirates or to Stavros Niarkos, brother-in-law of the late Aristotle Onassis. They reportedly were the only persons to submit the $25.4-million deposits required to enter the bidding.

A last-minute move to halt the sale on the grounds the jewels were a national treasure was rejected by the Supreme Court after the Archaeological Department said that the collection did not come under the Indian Antique Act.

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Pound Sterling	8.50	850.34	23.84	14,904.61	+ 1,652.8
Swiss Francs	104.11	10,411.47	90.48	56,567.51	+ 443.3
Belgian Francs	1,190.48	119,048	1,597.44	998,709	+ 738.9
French Francs	83.33	8,333.33	232.59	145,413.76	+ 1,645.0
Dutch Florins	90.48	9,047.62	109.78	68,633.74	+ 658.6
Italian Lire	14,865	1,486,547	44,763	27,985,537	+ 1,782.6
Austrian Schillings	619.05	61,904.94	733.08	458,316.85	+ 640.4
Japanese Yen	8,571	857,118	11,820	7,389,787	+ 762.2

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Govern Seeks Statement

arter Asked to State Policy n Overseas U.S. Citizens

By Robert C. Sinet

ASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (IHT) Sen. George McGovern has d on the Carter administration ake a clear statement of overall y toward U.S. citizens living ad.

his statement, the South Dakota ocrat said in a letter to Presi- Carter dated Sept. 13, should e basis of a new, congressional- andated report on how U.S. and regulations affect the abil- U.S. citizens abroad to com- in the world marketplace.

gislation ordering this report, h is due Jan. 20, was initiated en. McGovern, as was previous lation requiring an analysis of U.S. laws and regulations dis- inate against Americans over-

That report, which was re- d Aug. 27, found few instances ch discrimination (IHT, Sept.

owever, Sen. McGovern ght that the Aug. 27 report was equate because it merely identi- various laws and regulations affected Americans abroad ut attempting to frame an all and coherent policy.

his letter to the White House, McGovern expressed the hope the new report would not be a tement of "present tax p icy, history of individual pieces of ation in other areas.

stead, he wrote, "What we need fresh, comprehensive look at roblems and oppo tunities fac- ur overseas citizens and a care- nalysis of how the United s should deal with these citi- in the contex of our na- current objectives abroad."

outlining what he hoped the t would contain, Sen. McGo- said that it should begin with a statement of U.S. policy toward the almost 2 million U.S. citizens living abroad in regard to "the rights, duties and benefits they should retain or be denied and a justification for any differences of treatment they would have received at home."

The report, the senator continued, should also compare the U.S. treatment of its citizens abroad, who he said "collectively constitute a vital national asset" to the treatment other foreign nations accord their citizens working outside their territory "in order to determine what competitive advantages or disadvantages our policies now cause for our citizens abroad." In addition, any such disadvantages that the administration believes should be maintained "should be explained and justified," the senator said.

Finally, Sen. McGovern said, the report should contain proposals for legislative and other changes needed to bring the policy into effect.

No White House Comment

There was no White House comment on the McGovern letter, although the president has ordered the Treasury to complete the part of the new report dealing with taxation.

Sen. McGovern drew praise from American Citizens Abroad, a Geneva-based group concerned with issues affecting Americans overseas.

"ACA appreciates the support that Sen. McGovern has continued to give Americans living away from home. It is a great comfort to realize that there is at least one major political figure who is not afraid to identify with a group of U.S. citizens who face indifference and neglect from most of the bureaucracy in Washington."

The ACA also asked that individuals and representatives of corporations send information about specific examples of how U.S. laws and regulations put them at a competitive disadvantage. An ACA spokesman warned that it had been made very clear to us that if we do not elicit sufficient volume of mail from concerned people living abroad directed to Mr. Lubick [Donald Lubick, the assistant treasury secretary for tax policy who is in charge of that part of the new report dealing with taxation] . . . and others who may be involved, the administration will continue to maintain the outrageous fiction that Americans abroad are perfectly content with the present laws and regulations that affect us."

The ACA was responsible for putting together a list of 50 areas in which U.S. laws and regulations discriminate against Americans overseas.



Associated Press

HOMECOMING — Lawrence Lunt, who was freed this week after 14 years in Cuban prisons, hugs his wife Tuesday after arriving in Washington. Mr. Lunt, who was serving a 30-year sentence for espionage, was one of four U.S. citizens who were ordered freed by President Fidel Castro.

But Boost for Defense Will Increase Deficit

Senate Votes Cuts in Domestic Spending

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (WP) — The Senate yesterday voted heavy cuts in fiscal 1980 domestic spending, but then undid them with increased outlays for defense and ended up with a likely $31.6 billion federal deficit.

Its Budget Committee thinks that will be inflationary.

The day's trade-off started with an overwhelming vote, 90 to 6, to order $3.6 billion in civilian spending cuts to help make up for cost-saving legislation that Congress promised earlier but did not enact.

But, following President Carter's lead, the senators then voted, 78 to 19, to increase defense outlays next year to placate conservatives who have made this the price of their votes for the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with the Soviet Union.

The defense increase pushed the projected deficit for the year beginning Oct. 1 over the politically sensitive $30-billion mark that Senate leaders have hoped to avoid for fear of jeopardizing the budget's approval.

Tax-Cut Proposal

The Senate now will consider whether to make room in the budget for an anti-recession tax cut. However, the specter of the larger deficit was expected to discourage some lawmakers from supporting a tax cut.

The action came as, separately, the House prepared for floor votes today on its own version of the budget resolution, with similar battles expected on defense and taxes, and a separate challenge from a Republican "alternative" budget.

The House GOP Policy Committee gave formal approval yesterday to a proposal that would hold the deficit to $20.2 billion, compared with $29.2 billion in the pending House resolution, with a $20 billion tax cut as well.

The GOP is proposing $400 million more than the House Budget Committee in defense spending and $20 billion in reduced spending levels for a variety of categories, including transportation and foreign aid.

Victory for Committee

The minority party also wants sizable cuts in unemployment benefits and welfare payments. GOP sources said these stemmed from assumptions that the economy would pick up as a result of the tax cut — not from any cutbacks in domestic programs.

The vote in the Senate to slash domestic spending was a victory for that chamber's Budget Committee, which had recommended the reductions to preserve the integrity of the congressional budget-making process.

The lawmakers had approved a $23-billion deficit target last spring, but based that on $5.6 billion in promised economies, such as Mr. Carter's hospital cost-containment bill, which later were not passed.

Budget Committee Chairman Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, had argued that unless the Senate cut its fiscal 1980 appropriations bills to make up for that, it would push up the deficit sharply, breaking Congress' pledge of fiscal austerity.

Congress sets initial spending targets in the spring, then revises them in September to form binding ceilings on outlays.

The vote to cut $3.6 billion from the appropriations bills was supported by two key committee chairmen who earlier had threatened to block this "reconciliation" procedure — Sens. Russell Long, D-La., and Warren Manguson, D-Wash.

Sen. Long, chairman of the Finance Committee, and Sen. Magnuson, head of the Appropriations Committee, had said it would not be feasible to make the cuts. However, both agreed to a leadership compromise.

The vote on defense spending would boost Pentagon outlays for fiscal 1980 a full 3 percent above fiscal 1979 levels, after adjustment for inflation. This is in line with what Mr. Carter promised European leaders two years ago.

At the same time, however, the Senate voted to boost defense spending for fiscal 1981 and 1982 by 5 percent after inflation, ignoring objections from both the Budget Committee and the White House, which said 5 percent was too much.

In a floor speech opposing the defense increase, Sen. Muskie argued it would be unfair to raise military outlays while forcing domestic programs to bear the brunt of the budget austerity program.

The Senate is expected to complete action on the budget resolution today, after voting on the tax-cut question. After the House finishes its work, the two versions will have to be resolved by a conference.

3 Hurt in Blast At U.S. Refinery

TORRANCE, Calif., Sept. 19 (UPI) — A cracking tower at a Mobil Oil refinery exploded last night, slightly injuring three workers and sending flames shooting up 400 feet.

The refinery's gasoline storage tanks did not catch fire in the blast, but firemen moved bystanders back because of the danger of another explosion.

Torrance police quoted refinery officials as saying that all workers at the refinery had been accounted for.

my to Accept hool Dropouts

SHINGTON, Sept. 19 (UPI) e Pentagon has decided to ac- high school dropouts with less 10th-grade educations to make r the lack of enlistments in the lunteer Army.

cruits from the lower educa- l sector will be accepted as of l as long as they score a mini- of 31 on the Armed Forces ification Test and conform to a ary Applicant Profile.

e profile is equivalent to an ad- ial screening device to predict likelihood the applicant will plete his enlistment. The new ard, announced yesterday, will to all male applicants and lat- rely to female recruits.

EPA Publishes Ratings

U.S. Says Foreign Cars Get Best Mileage

By Larry Kramer

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (WP) — The government released its 1980 automobile-fuel economy ratings yesterday, and the financially troubled Chrysler Corp. was the only domestic automaker in the top 10. But there was a catch: The four Chrysler models in the top 10 were all made in Japan.

The five-speed and four-speed, manual-transmission, diesel-powered Volkswagen Rabbit models ranked first and second in the annual listings of the Environmental Protection Agency for the second straight year, with ratings of 42 and 40 miles per gallon respectively. The five-speed model showed a 1-mpg improvement over last year.

The subcompacts Dodge Colt and Plymouth Champ, both Chrysler models with four-speed manual transmissions, were tied for third place with a 37-mpg ranking. Both cars were built for Chrysler in Japan by Mitsubishi Co. They were the top-ranking gasoline-powered autos on the EPA list.

Tied for fifth place were two diesel-powered Volkswagen Dasher models and a gasoline-powered Honda Civic with a five-speed transmission. All three are rated at 36 mpg.

After that came another three-way tie, this time between a four-speed transmission Honda Civic and other models of the Dodge Colt and Plymouth Champ with slightly different four-speed transmissions. They all achieved 35 mpg.

The highest-ranking car made in the United States was the Chevrolet Chevette subcompact with a four-speed transmission that had a 26-mpg rating. It was well down in the list. The second-best domestic model was an automatic-transmission version of the Chevette, which had a 25-mpg rating. Several others followed at 24 mpg.

At the bottom of the list were two Rolls-Royce models that get 10 mpg. Several U.S. cars were tied for the next worst slot with 14 mpg.

The EPA said about 25 percent of the 1980 cars were unavailable for testing, but would be tested in time to be included in the final list released early next year. That list will be made available in booklet form to the public, an EPA spokesman said.

The EPA estimated that annual fuel costs for owners of the top-ranked Rabbit would be $286, assuming the car is driven 15,000 miles a year with diesel fuel costing 80 cents a gallon. The top-ranked Chrysler imports would cost $364 a year to operate based on a gasoline cost of 90 cents a gallon.

The EPA said its estimated mileage figures are useful for comparison purposes only, and should not be seen as a guide to the mileage drivers should expect to get with their new cars. The EPA said its tests are conducted by professional drivers in laboratory conditions.

EPA officials predicted that all carmakers would achieve the government-set mandatory goals of 20-mpg average for all passenger-car production by 1980. That goal will increase each year until it reaches 27.5 mpg in 1985.

EEC Accepts Envoy Appointed by Greece

BRUSSELS, Sept. 19 (Reuters) — The European Economic Community yesterday announced that it had accepted Greece's second choice as its ambassador to the EEC. The expected sucessor to the present ambassador, Stephane Stathatos, will be Marcos Economidis, the EEC said.

Greece's first choice, Stavros Roussos, who is now ambassador to London, asked that his nomination be withdrawn following reports that the EEC might refuse it on the ground that he was Greece's EEC envoy from 1969 to 1972, a period that encompassed the military dictatorship in his country.



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Living in Poverty in Washington

Indian Alien Finds It Hard to Get Kicked Out of U.S.

By Christopher Dickey

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (WP) — Every few weeks, Dhanajay Paranjpe goes to the Washington district headquarters of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, announces that he is an illegal alien and waits to be deported.

He has been doing this for months now. He tried again Monday. But he is still waiting.

"They wouldn't arrest me," he sighed after his latest attempt. "As soon as they would find out I wanted to be deported, they would ignore me."

This strikes Mr. Paranjpe, a 32-year-old painter, Ph.d., Brahman and beggar from India, as singularly unjust. Every year, tens of thousands of illegal aliens who want to stay in the United States and work are rounded up in immigration raids and deported at government expense within days or hours after their arrest.

"They want to do the opposite of what people want," marveled Mr. Paranjpe.

INS District Director Kellogg Whittick, who was able to laugh about the irony of the situation, said that if Mr. Paranjpe had been picked up in a raid on a restaurant, for instance, he would probably be back home in India by now. The law would have required it.

"But he wasn't picked up," said Mr. Whittick. "He has a desire to be deported."

In the Boston immigration office, there is apparently a file on Mr. Paranjpe that was ordered a week ago and has yet to arrive. Without it, Mr. Whittick said, not much can be done. "We'll move him very expeditiously . . . as soon as we get the file. But the system is kind of bogged down right now. It gets in the mail room and gets all tangled up there."

Why does Mr. Paranjpe want to be deported?

It is not so much that he lives in poverty, sometimes gathering his food from garbage cans, slipping into the basement of a temporarily vacant Georgetown apartment house at night to sleep. It is a matter of culture.

As Mr. Paranjpe tells it, he was born — or, rather, "I took this body" — in India in 1946. He is a Brahman, he said, a member of India's highest caste.

After receiving a bachelor's degree in telecommunications in India, he came to the University of California at Berkeley for graduate work in mathematics and economics in 1967 — on a student visa.

What he really wanted to do, however, was to paint and to build himself spiritually and intellectually, as he conceives it is the role of a Brahman to do.

When his studies were finished and his visa expired in 1974, he became an illegal alien, he said. But he wanted to stay as an artist — and furthermore as an artist who did not humble himself by selling his work.

"It's just not in my blood to engage in servitude for wages," he said matter-of-factly.

Mr. Paranjpe started traveling around the country, periodically stopping at immigration offices in Seattle, San Francisco and Boston, trying to get a permit to stay.

"They would tell me, 'Oh, no, not an artist. No way,'" Mr. Paranjpe said. "They would give me a list of professions — nurses, laborers — but artists? No."

"In Cambridge [Massachusetts] in 1978 I turned myself in [for deportation]," he said. "They said come back in two months. So I got to the trial and the judge said, 'Get a lawyer.' I don't want to get a lawyer for $1,000. I'm not going to sit in their smoke-filled waiting rooms."

The case apparently was still unresolved when Mr. Paranjpe, who signs his work Mumbiram, came to Washington and started living in the parks and cellars of Georgetown last May. Since then, he has been to the INS offices about five times trying to get sent back home.

A spokesman for the Indian Embassy said that his government would probably pay the fare for a destitute Indian tourist to return home, but in a case such as Mr. Paranjpe's, the U.S. government would be expected to foot the bill. "I would think they would be glad to get rid of one of their illegal aliens," the spokesman said.

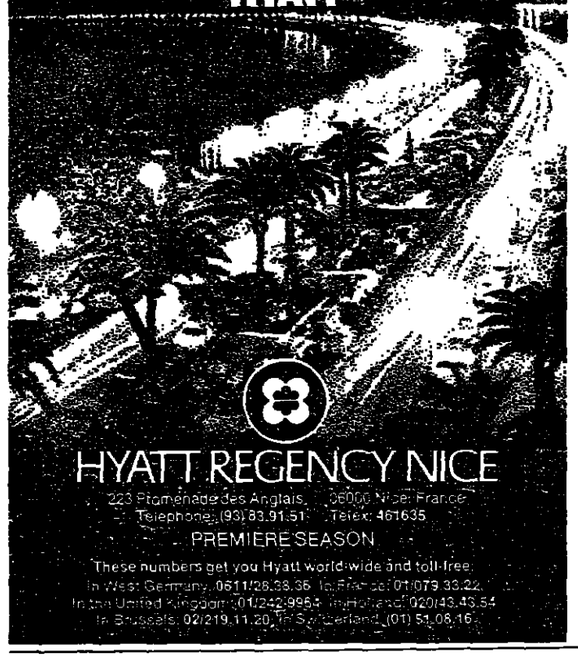
Mr. Paranjpe, meanwhile, continues to wait. He has been in the United States a dozen years, he said, and that is long enough.

"When the sages [of India] used to do their penance in the mountains, they used to do it for 12 years," he said.

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El Salvador Bloc Sets Socialism As Nation's Goal

SAN SALVADOR, Sept. 19 (AP) — The Popular Revolutionary Bloc, El Salvador's largest militant reform group, is setting guidelines for "a new offensive to overthrow the military government of President Carlos Humberto Romero" and replace it with a socialist system, a spokesman said today.

Amid continuing violence, sharpshooters stood guard on rooftops to provide security for 800 delegates attending the group's fourth national congress, as well as for an estimated 500 guests from neighboring Central American countries. The Bloc has about 30,000 members, mostly peasants, workers and students.

Portraits of Communist leaders and Latin American guerrilla heroes were papered on the walls of the college of law building at the University of El Salvador, where the congress was being held.

Anti-government violence flared again last Friday when 28 buses were set ablaze or wrecked following a protest march in which snipers opened fire on about 1,000 demonstrators, killing two and wounding 30. Yesterday a strike by bus drivers and owners to protest damage to their vehicles by street demonstrators continued, paralyzing commuter services and package delivery in various cities.

3 Killed on Mt. Blanc

AOSTA, Italy Sept. 19 (AP) — Two helicopters and French guides flown from Chamonix today recovered the bodies of two Swiss climbers and of a Frenchman who fell to their deaths while climbing the Mount Blanc massif. About 150 persons have been killed while climbing the Italian Alps this summer, according to unofficial estimates.



Associated Press

LIBERTY WITH ROSES — Accused West German terrorist Astrid Proll, carrying flowers, gets a hug from an unidentified friend after a Frankfurt court released her from custody yesterday. She will be able to move freely between sessions of her trial for two attempted murders.

U.S. Democrats in Europe Form Kennedy Committee

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Sept. 19 (IHT) — Two U.S. citizens active in Democratic Party politics abroad announced today the formation of a European committee to support Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., for president.

Despite statements by White House aides that President Carter intends to seek nomination for a second term, the European committee "hopes that Mr. Carter will change his mind in the face of growing public support for Ted Kennedy," committee organizers said.

The group founded here, the Democratic Committee Abroad for Kennedy for President, appears to be the first organization established overseas to join the pro-Kennedy movement in the United States. The committee was started by Alfred Davidson and Richard Moore, who managed the Carter campaign among U.S. voters in France in the 1976 general election.

Explaining the shift in allegiance, Mr. Davidson said that President Carter "has disappointed his supporters in carrying out his White House job."

Democratic Party workers here and in London said that President Carter's popularity among U.S. citizens in Europe has suffered because of an erosion in U.S. prestige abroad since he took office. Mr. Carter's opposition to reforms in Medicare and income tax that would benefit citizens abroad was also cited.

"All our mail is saying 'no' to another Carter candidacy," said Daniel Boyer, the chairman of the Democratic Party Committee in France. Democratic Party officials in Britain have reported a similar trend of opposition to President Carter and support for Sen. Kennedy, although neither man has declared publicly his intention to run next year.

In Bid for Campaign Aid

Carter Advisers Will Invite Key Democrats to Meeting

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (WP) — President Carter's political advisers plan a show of force for Mr. Carter in the coming weeks to counteract the apparently growing enthusiasm for the prospect of a presidential campaign by Sen. Edward Kennedy.

A decision to invite 200 or more "Democratic heavies" from around the country to a pro-Carter gathering here next month was made at a meeting of about 20 Carter supporters Monday night at the apartment of Robert Strauss, the administration's special ambassador for the Middle East negotiations.

Robert Keefe, a political consultant who is working with the Carter-Mondale campaign committee, will coordinate the planning of the event, which will be designed to demonstrate a broad base of support for the president among Democratic elected officials and party leaders.

Such a meeting, participants in the strategy session said, also would send a clear message to Sen. Kennedy, D-Mass., who has promised to announce by the end of the year whether he will challenge Mr. Carter. "Sen. Kennedy needs to know what he's up against," said Rep. Bill Alexander, D-Ark., who attended the session.

Mr. Keefe said yesterday that the president's advisers had decided that it was time to expand the network of Democratic officials who are publicly committed to Mr. Carter's renomination and re-election. Some of those, such as Mayor Coleman Young of Detroit, Lt. Gov. Mario Cuomo of New York and Gov. George Busbee of Georgia, attended the session Monday night.

Waiting for Role

Mr. Keefe said that there were many other Carter supporters waiting to be mobilized for a public role in the campaign, particularly among Democratic governors and mayors who have worked with the Carter administration. "These people have dealt with the administration and think Jimmy Carter has been a hell of a good president," he said.

Participants insisted that the meeting Monday was not an "anti-Kennedy" gathering. But Sen. Kennedy clearly was on the minds of the Carter advisers as they discussed their political strategy for the coming weeks.

Sen. Kennedy's recent statements that he is considering a campaign for the presidency have dominated the news for the last two weeks and given a clear boost to the various draft-Kennedy organizations around the country. In the meantime, Mr. Carter has remained an unannounced candidate for re-election, a fact that some of his advisers have complained is handicapping their efforts to gain the support of the kind of Democrats that Mr. Keefe hopes to bring to Washington next month.

However, according to participants at the meeting Monday, advocates of an early re-election announcement by the president received little encouragement from Hamilton Jordan, the White House chief of staff, and Jody Powell, the president's press secretary, both of whom attended the session.

Instead, the Carter strategists settled on the effort to expand the network of the president's supporters by inviting a number of Democratic officials to step forward by attending the gathering planned for next month. Even without an announcement from the president, this could draw a number of key Democrats into the Carter camp early, preventing them from delaying a commitment while they assess the president's chances of withstanding a challenge by Sen. Kennedy.

Sihanouk Won't Go to Brussels Front Meeting

From Agency Dispatches

PEKING, Sept. 19 — Reversing his earlier position, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's former chief of state, announced today that he has canceled his participation in a Cambodian National Front congress scheduled for Brussels at the end of October. He also said that he would make no trips abroad this year and next except to China and North Korea.

In a message received here from Pyongyang, North Korea, the former ruler explained that "certain participants in the Brussels congress had decided to impose on me a clause in which I would abandon my titles and the royal character of my family."

Prince Sihanouk accused sponsors of the conference, whom he did not identify, of seeking to destory the "monarchy's reputation."

In a Japanese report from Peking Sept. 10, the prince said he would lead the conference, stating that the congress would discuss the establishment of a new Cambodian government by the end of the year. He did not refer to his earlier position in today's announcement.

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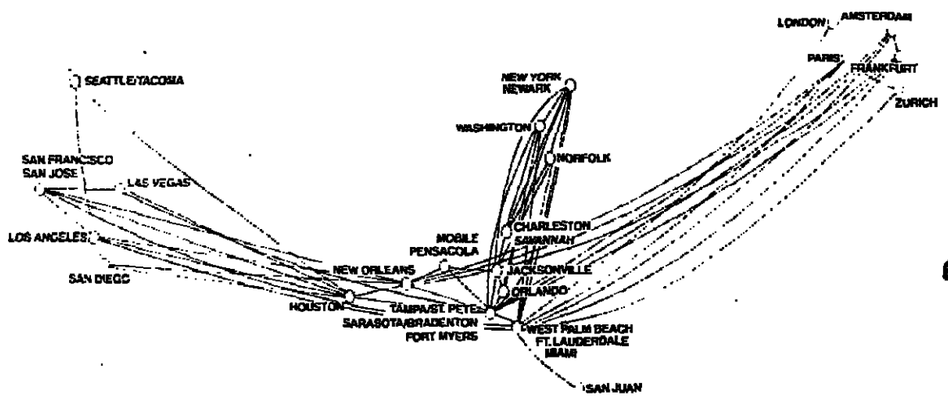
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If Dispute Remains Unresolved

S. Develops Options on Troops Issue

By Richard Burt

...INGTON, Sept. 19 (NYT) ...rnment officials said yester... the administration was de... several policy options in ... of an unsatisfactory reso... the dispute over Soviet troops in Cuba, including ...ase of U.S. naval and air ...its in the area.

...luncheon meeting with re... yesterday, a senior adminis... official said that Soviet Am... Anatoly Dobrynin had ... in recent discussions that ...nce of a Soviet brigade in ... become a serious issue in ...ions between the United ...d the Soviet Union.

...fficial declined to discuss ... United States was asking ...et Union to do about the ...nd he refused to describe ...ps might be taken if the ... did not accede to U.S. de... ...ponse to questioning, the ...aid that, at a meeting of the Security Council Monday, President Carter asked aides to outline "a series of specific options" whose use would depend on the outcome of the talks between Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Mr. Dobrynin.

Sensitivities, Concerns

Although the official would not list the options, he reiterated a comment made by Mr. Carter earlier this month that Washington could not be expected to respect Moscow's "sensitivities and concerns" if the Soviet Union ignored U.S. interests.

Other officials suggested that there were several steps that the president could take if the Soviet Union did not satisfy his concerns. These include an increase in the U.S. naval presence around Cuba, where the United States already has a naval base at Guantanamo; a slowdown in trade and sales of advanced technology to the Soviet Union, and closer economic ties with China.

Some officials said that encouraging other Western countries to provide China with military equipment was another option open to the United States.

One official, noting that Mr. Vance would probably not discuss the issue with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko until early next week, suggested that the pause was meant to induce the Russians "to think about the consequences of this problem for the future state of the relationship."

Part of Larger Problem

Yesterday, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, told reporters that the troop issue was only part of a larger problem created by Soviet-Cuban military cooperation and that the United States had "to compete effectively" with Moscow's use of Cuban troops as "a proxy force" in Third World conflicts.

At the same time, Mr. Brzezinski emphasized that it would be a mistake to allow the issue to interfere with the Senate's ratification of the SALT-2 arms treaty. Contending that the United States faced "a test of our maturity and our leadership," he said the country needed both the new arms accord and expansion of its military capabilities "across the board."

He said that Mr. Carter's commitment to increase military spending by 3 percent after inflation would probably allow the United States to keep pace with Moscow's arms buildup, but he added that the White House was willing to consider additional funds if this proved necessary.

In addition to the arms treaty and increased military spending, Mr. Brzezinski said, a third challenge facing the United States is "competing assertively wherever the Soviets impose upon us such a competition either directly or indirectly." In particular, he stressed the need to fashion a strategy for coping with the Russians' power "when they use proxies."

copal Bishops in U.S. Prohibit ining Practicing Homosexuals

By Russell Chandler

...ER, Sept. 19 — The na... ...nvention of the Episcopal ...yesterday adopted a resolu... ...ommending against ordain... ...cticing homosexuals or het... ...ls who engage in "relations ...f marriage."

...ishops of the church had ...l the statement Monday, ...currence by the House of ... was needed to make the measure official. The resolution was finally made "the mind of the convention" here after more than 4½ hours of debate by the deputies, the lower unit of the bicameral church government.

Although the resolution affirmed "the traditional teaching of the church on marital fidelity and sexual chastity as the standard of Christian sexual morality," it also said that homosexual orientation should not be a barrier to ordination of a candidate whose "behavior the church considers wholesome."

The key sentence of the resolution says: "We believe it is not appropriate for this church to ordain a practicing homosexual or any person who is engaged in heterosexual relations outside of marriage."

After the bishops Monday had approved the resolution, 99 to 34, 21 bishops signed a statement saying that they could not accept or implement the restrictive part of the resolution. In essence, the dissenting bishops said that the recommendation against ordaining practicing homosexuals would have the force of legislation and violate their rights as individual bishops to determine candidates suitable for ordination in the 2.9 million-member denomination.

No major U.S. denomination has formally approved the ordination of avowed practicing homosexuals.

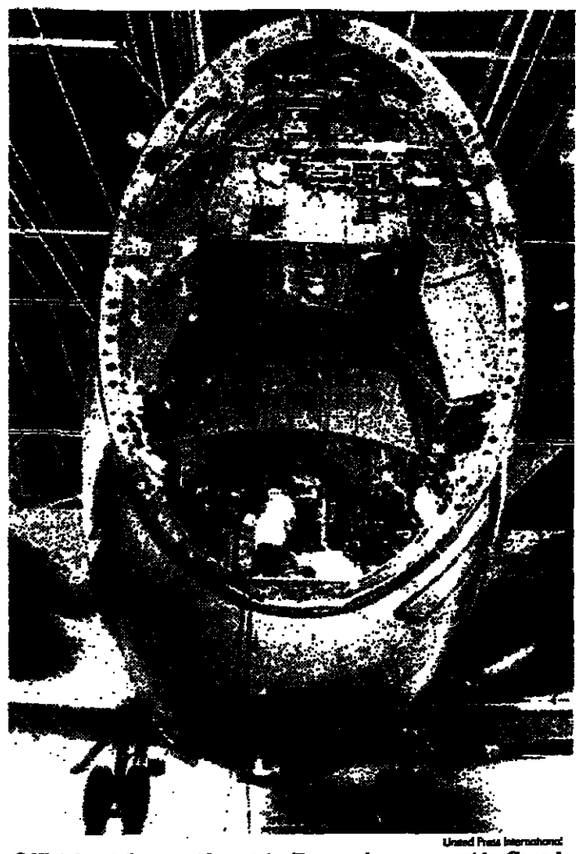
© Los Angeles Times

Limits Use ...-16s' Guns

...INGTON, Sept. 19 (AP) ...Air Force said today that it ...icted firing of the new F-16 ...cannon because vibrations ...d with flight controls on ...he planes. It said that it is ... determine the cause of the ...

...-16 is in the early stages of ...on, with about 50 delivered ... the U.S. Air Force, eight to ... and four to the Nether... ...lorway and Denmark also ...ng F-16s. All have been no... the problem, the Air Force ...

...r Force statement said that ...ound that one F-16 earlier ...nth experienced a side-to... ...tion when its cannon was ...ring a training flight.



United Press International

Officials at Logan Airport in Boston inspect an Air Canada DC-9 after the plane's tail cone blew off while it was in the air.

All U.S. Airlines Operating DC-9s Told to Check Planes for Cracks

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP) — The Federal Aviation Administration today ordered all U.S. airlines operating DC-9s to inspect the aircraft for fuselage cracks.

The order, contained in a directive on airworthiness, was prompted by an incident Monday in which the tail cone of an Air Canada DC-9 was ripped away while the plane was flying from Boston to Nova Scotia. The plane lost cabin pressure and had control difficulties, but returned to Boston and landed safely.

Subsequent inspections disclosed that cracks on two other Air Canada DC-9s similar to that implicated in the accident.

FAA spokesman Dennis Feldman said that the agency "intends to require additional visual and X-ray inspections later after more information is received." He said that the order applies to those DC-9s that are not equipped with a stairway at the rear of the plane.

U.S. airlines operate more than 300 DC-9s, a twin-engine, short-to medium-range airliner manufactured by McDonnell Douglas Corp.

Sandinistas Extend State of Emergency

MANAGUA, Sept. 19 (UPI) — The Nicaraguan junta yesterday extended a 30-day state of emergency for the second time since the Sandinista Front revolutionary government took power on July 19.

The state of emergency was issued July 24 and extended on Aug. 21. Under the decree, the Sandinista army has control of all military installations and suspension of public transport or refusing to work carry penalites of three months to two years in jail. The rights of individuals, guaranteed in a measure issued, by the junta on July 24, are not affected.

Work Is Halted At Rolls-Royce

LONDON, Sept. 19 (AP) — The 30,000 factory workers of nine Rolls-Royce Ltd. aircraft engine plants in Britain were locked out today when the company fulfilled its threat to shut down operations.

The company announced Monday that it would close all nine plants indefinitely because of a crippling series of two-day strikes by engineering workers who are demanding pay increases and shorter hours.

"It was financially and commercially impossible to continue operating," a company spokesman said.

After Defections in U.S.

Bolshoi Troupe Returns Shaken

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW, Sept. 19 — The Bolshoi Ballet troupe returned here today, still stunned by the defections that turned their United States tour into the most politically damaging in the ballet's 203-year history.

"We couldn't believe it," a returning ballerina said of the latest defections by dancers Leonid and Valentina Koslov after the troupe's final performance in Los Angeles Sunday.

She said the company was already on edge from the earlier defection in New York by Bolshoi star Alexander Godunov when they heard the news about the Koslovs while riding their bus to Los Angeles International Airport Monday morning. "We thought they had overslept," the ballerina said.

The defections are embarrassing to the Soviet leadership, which views the Bolshoi tours as a propaganda asset for enhancing the country's image abroad.

Gruff Officials

While there has been no official reaction here to the news from Los Angeles, that embarrassment was apparent in the gruff and sometimes angry way in which Bolshoi administrators handled telephone inquiries from Western correspondents this morning. "I will not answer your questions!" snapped one when asked what other foreign tours the ballet plans this season.

Soviet sources were unanimous in minimizing the artistic impact of the Koslov defections, although other observers here stressed that their action could only increase the stress on an institution that is already riddled with factionalism.

Unlike Mr. Godunov, neither Mr. Koslov nor his wife are considered among the Bolshoi's stars. "They're far from our best performers," another Bolshoi official said. "We have plenty of soloists like these."

"Nobody in the troupe regrets that Koslov left, because nobody liked him anyway," commented Vechislav Gordeev, a top Bolshoi dancer who returned with the troupe from America. "It was very unexpected and nobody could understand why they did it. They've always gotten good parts in the troupe, which is a further reason no one could understand it."

"It's no loss," said a man identifying himself only as a "dancer," who was among the waiting crowd at Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport. "They were given more artistic opportunities than they deserved." The man branded the Koslovs as "scum" who had "left their parents and abandoned their homeland."

The returning Bolshoi dancers landed at 4:23 Moscow time yesterday afternoon, on a chartered TWA 707 jetliner from Los Angeles. At least 200 relatives, friends and colleagues were on hand to greet them, many carrying bouquets of flowers.

It took more than an hour before the first dancers passed through customs, and more were still straggling through at 6:30 p.m. Other Bolshoi dancers and relatives of the returning troupe members gossiped about the defections as they waited. "He likes cognac," a colleague said of Mr. Koslov. "How is he going to drink cognac in America? It's so expensive there!"

Many of the friends on hand at Sheremetyevo wore the stylish Western clothes characteristic of privileged Russians. A young woman sported a white leather jacket and black leather pants. A young man wore a long black suede coat and carried a black leather shoulder bag.

The approximately 270 dancers in the complete Bolshoi company are among the most favored of the Soviet elite. Beginning dancers earn nearly twice the average factory worker's salary, and for the majority of performers it is a life of fine apartments, foreign cars, access to special stores, and that most treasured perquisite of privileged Russians, travel abroad. The Koslovs lived in a special apartment house for Bolshoi artists on 8th of March Street in a fashionable part of Moscow, sources here said.

How the three defections will affect the Bolshoi's future is uncertain. Soviet authorities might crack down on the dancers, tightening up on clearances for performers to travel abroad. At the other extreme, some Soviet sources suggested, they might try to respond to complaints by some artists that ideological restrictions on the company are stifling creativity.

The man on the hot seat at the moment would appear to be Yuri Grigorovich, artistic director of the Bolshoi and the man who led the 125-performer troupe from which Mr. Godunov and the Koslovs defected.

While the rest of the returning troupe were processed normally through customs, Mr. Grigorovich and his wife were whisked away in an official car, out of sight of waiting Western newsmen.

Mr. Grigorovich is frequently criticized here for the ultra-conservatism of his choreography, and several Bolshoi stars are reportedly unhappy with him. Younger dancers complain that they do not have enough chance to dance in good roles, and that Mr. Grigorovich's productions are stodgy compared to the West's more modern ballet.

Prima ballerina Maya Plisetskaya reportedly refuses to dance in Grigorovich productions. Vladimir Vasilyev, perhaps the top male dancer in the company, is said by some to want Mr. Grigorovich's job. Mr. Vasilyev is currently preparing a version of "Macbeth," in which he will also dance the leading role, for debut in May.

As artistic director, Mr. Grigorovich outranks both these challengers. Whether he will remain in charge after the defections remains to be seen. After Natalia Makharova defected during a 1970 visit to London by Leningrad's Kirov Ballet, that group's chief choreographer was dismissed for failing to give proper "education" to his dancers, according to emigre Kirov dancer Valeri Panov.

The Bolshoi plans to send at least two troupes abroad during the current season, which began here Sept. 1. One, headed by Mr. Vasilyev, is due to perform in Japan this winter. The Grigorovich group which just returned from the United States is scheduled to visit Poland in the spring.

© Los Angeles Times

Irish Question 2 In Bomb Slaying Of Mountbatten

DUBLIN, Sept. 19 (UPI) — A man and a woman are being interrogated by detectives investigating the slaying of Earl Mountbatten of Burma, police said today.

The two were arrested yesterday near the border with Northern Ireland and police confirmed that they were being questioned by detectives working on the Mountbatten case.

They said that the man has been on their wanted list since last month's bomb slaying of Lord Mountbatten and three members of his boating party by the Irish Republican Army.

Authorities refused to name the man or give any details about the woman, except that she was in custody under anti-terrorist laws that enable police to hold suspects for up to 48 hours.

Two men have already been charged in the slayings.

Election Date in India

NEW DELHI, Sept. 19 (AP) — National elections will be held in late December or early January, India's caretaker prime minister, Charan Singh, said yesterday.

By the year 2000, information will be multiplying four times faster than population.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Thursday, September 20, 1979

Down the Cuban Rabbit Hole

What is most absurd about the so-called Soviet combat brigade in Cuba is how little anyone seems to know about it. Is the Carter administration analyzing the product of a sophisticated intelligence apparatus or is it peering down the rabbit hole? There is something shocking about the notion of thousands of Soviet troops doing whatever it is they do for months, years or even well over a decade, 90 miles from the U.S. mainland without ever attracting any serious attention in Washington. It may be true that it took a tip-off to provide satellite confirmation of the "brigade's" presence. But it seems much less credible that the United States is getting absolutely no human intelligence from the island. How can that be? If it is true, it is a deeply depressing comment on the U.S. intelligence-gathering process.

* * *

The presence of a Soviet force in Cuba (perhaps only recently configured as a combat brigade) is reasonably astounding, much like the watch the rabbit pulled from its waistcoat pocket. Its belated discovery and the brouhaha surrounding it is much more astounding, like the existence of the waistcoat pocket itself. Why would the Soviet Union, which is so eager to see SALT-2 safely through the Senate, provide powerful ammunition for the treaty's opponents in the Senate? Why would they force President Carter, who needs SALT as much if not more than they do, into a confrontation? A good guess is that they wouldn't; which strongly suggests that the brigade, so configured, has been there for some time, either escaping the notice of the United States or its interest. Alternatively, is it too cynical to suggest that this administration, and perhaps previous administrations, have known about the Soviet presence, regarded it as serious and done nothing. Then, after it was made public by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, for purposes that were ostensibly political, it required the concoction of — not to put too fine a point on it — a lie.

It is undoubtedly true that the Soviet troops, on their own, lack airlift and sea transport capacity, but what might they accomplish with a little help from their friends? The Cubans have some ability to move combat forces. But so what? What will the Soviet brigade do? Invade Florida? It obviously poses no physical threat to the United States, so why respond to the publicizing of its presence with veiled hints that it could constitute such a threat?

Certain kinds of Soviet presence in Cuba have in the past been deemed acceptable. These include units sent to train and advise Cuban forces, an activity clearly opposed to U.S. interests, but consistent with the rules of the superpower game. It is not clear why this particular group of Soviet troops is in Cuba. Speculation has centered on shoring up Fidel Castro, either against dissident forces at home or as a trip wire to provide a sense of security with respect to the United States. There might be room for debate about the legitimacy of either of these roles within the rules, but what should be pre-eminently clear is that the United States has the right to *make* the rules 90 miles from its coastline.

* * *

In fact, there has been reason to wonder in recent months at what point the Carter administration would choose to exercise that right. With a sense of moment that leaves much to be desired, the discovery, if that's what it was, of the combat brigade, if that's what it is, was elevated to the level of an international incident. Why wasn't the introduction last year of MiG-23 fighters selected? Or the delivery of a Foxtrot diesel-powered submarine with mine-laying capacity, a potential threat to both U.S. oil supplies and ICBM-carrying nuclear submarines? The answer, it would appear, is a lack of clear policy guidelines. If they did not exist when the MiGs were brought to Cuba, as they should have, then they surely should have been put in place at that point. If they were and the line was not drawn at the submarine, one wonders just where it is going to be drawn now.

Keeping Secrets Secret

The case of the United States vs. the Progressive magazine came to a dismal end this week. Nobody won. The government failed to protect what it says are fundamental secrets about the construction of the hydrogen bomb. The Progressive, and the press as a whole, failed to establish either that prior restraints on publication are unconstitutional or that the government has misused its secrecy stamp. All that has been established is that it is difficult, if not impossible, to keep information secret once it is out of the government's control.

* * *

This result came about because the Madison (Wis.) Press Connection published a letter containing the information that the Progressive had been barred by a federal judge from publishing for more than six months. Once that information was in the hands of the general public, as it obviously was after the Press Connection printed 8,000 copies, further efforts by the government to stop others from printing it were senseless. That's why the government asked that the order against the Progressive, and a similar order against a California paper, which also had the letter, be dissolved.

There is no way to judge now what damage has been done to national security by the publication of this information. The U.S. government's contention all along has been that it might be used to shorten the time in which nations that do not now have hydrogen weapons can produce them. Because much information about such weapons is, or has been, available from other public sources — if you knew where to look for it — tracing the impact of these disclosures on nuclear proliferation will be difficult.

* * *

The primary lesson to be learned from this affair is the flimsiness of prior restraint as a way to prevent the disclosure of secret information. A judge cannot bar the publication of something unless the government knows in advance it is going to be published, and in this case the Department of Justice did not know the Press Connection had the letter. Any person intent upon publishing a secret, or communicating it to someone else, can similarly avoid a prior restraint (and the summary punishment for violating it) simply by keeping secret the fact he has it.

The only truly effective way the government can keep secrets is to keep them. Once they get out, they tend to be spread quickly — just as this one was. The only real protections then available against publication of such secrets are the moral constraints felt by those into whose hands they have fallen or the deterring effect of the criminal provisions of the Atomic Energy Act and other laws. In this case, neither was sufficient to prevent publication — the former because too many people thought the government was carrying secrecy too far and the latter because some people, apparently including the editors of the Press Connection, believe the government lacks either the will or the ability to prosecute.

The risk those editors are taking is great — prison terms of up to 20 years if their judgment of the letter's content is wrong and the government's right. But if the letter does contain the highly sensitive material the government says it does, it should not have been published. While a prosecution of those editors could jeopardize the current classification system and, perhaps, portions of the Atomic Energy Act itself, a decision by the Department of Justice not to prosecute could well turn that act's deterring provisions into a sham. In that event, the government would be tempted to ignore what it should have learned from this affair about protecting its secrets and to rely even more on a dangerous system of ineffective prior restraints — which it should in fact abandon.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Unblocking MBFR Talks

During the next session of the MBFR (mutual balanced force reduction) talks in Vienna, which will begin on Wednesday, NATO will submit a package of propositions that might lead to the first result of the stagnating negotiations.

The propositions will include the following:

1. East-West mutual advance notification of military exercises if troops and weapons of a division, i.e. between 10,000 and 15,000 soldiers, are involved; 2. Troop transports entering or leaving Central Europe must pass checkpoints, i.e. airports, railroad stations, or border checkpoints; 3. Both sides are to be free to inspect the checkpoints; 4. Both sides are to be free to conduct low-altitude reconnaissance flights over East and West Europe.

— From Die Welt (Bonn).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

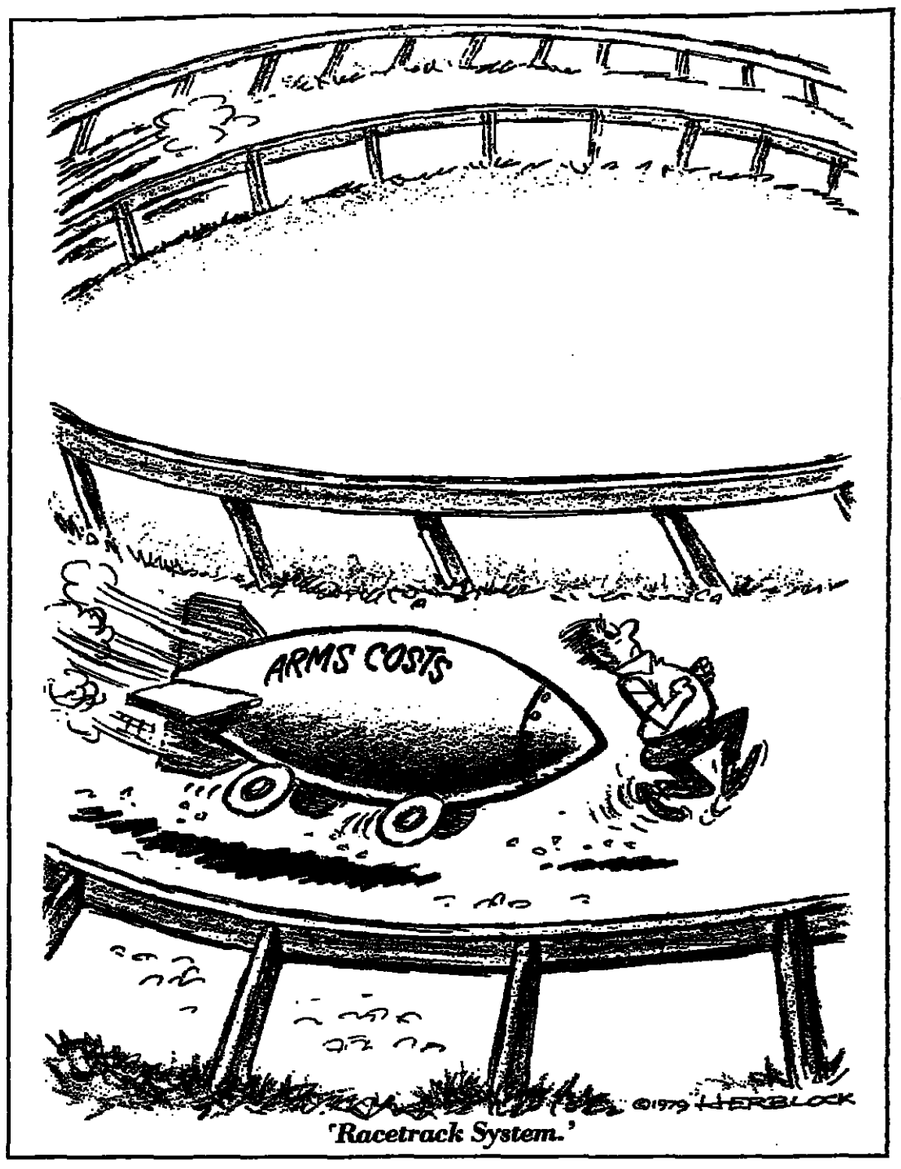
September 20, 1904

MILAN — The whole town of Milan is absolutely in the power of the mob. The Labor Exchange yesterday decided that the strike should come to an end this morning, but the Anarchists objected, insisting that the strike continue until Wednesday, and rejecting the collective request of the newspapers that they might recommence publication. Large detachments of cavalry patrol the streets and disperse the groups of strikers as soon as they become unruly. Things have gone so far that Mr. Gauthier, the well-known French man of letters, has been obliged to back to Lucerne, horrified at the abnormal state of affairs in Italy.

Fifty Years Ago

September 20, 1929

LONDON — Tonight, for the first time, the "bums" of America met the "Abraham-men" of Great Britain to discuss the problem of unemployment in their respective countries. Two of the officials of the hobo brotherhood are now on this side of the Atlantic: hobo chief Nicholas Klein, now visiting the Europe, and Dr. J. Eads Howe, "King of the Hoboes." Although a millionaire, Dr. Howe arrived here traveling third class. Dr. Howe is here for three reasons. First, to visit a long-unvisited aunt in Southampton; second, to take a post-graduate course in medicine, and third, to tell Britain of the virtues of hoboism.



'Racetrack System.'

Will the Bishop Be Taken?

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — As the Rhodesian constitutional conference proceeds, it looks suspiciously as if the script was pre-written in Lusaka at the August meeting of the Commonwealth heads of government, primarily by the chairman of the front-line states, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania.

The Patriotic Front has uncharacteristically struck a pose of moderation and compromise. It is Bishop Muzorewa's delegation that has been seen as the spoiler, refusing to consider substantive discussion of a transition to independence under British management, and cornered, at least temporarily, by Ian Smith's refusal to discuss any modifications of white power.

Is it possible, observers wonder, that behind the well-publicized formidable achievements of the Lusaka conference there is another secret achievement?

Did Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, besides agreeing with President Nyerere on how to rekindle the Rhodesian negotiations, also reach an understanding with him on the content of a constitution and a transition to independence? Asked this question last weekend, Nyerere replied:

"No," addding emphatically, "definitely not." But what Nyerere has made clear to the Patriotic Front, and this has never before been publicly stated, is that they do not have a blank check. "We do not support the Patriotic Front, we're supporting a genuine transfer of power," he said. "If we get agreement at the conference on a transfer of power and the Patriotic Front says no, we won't support them."

Made Clear

So although the Patriotic Front is being left very much to their own devices in detailing how the negotiations will go on a day-by-day basis, it has been made clear to them in no uncertain terms that there are definite limits to the tolerance of their principle backers in the front-line states.

The front-line states are committed to keeping the war going if Mrs. Thatcher should still decide to cut a deal with Bishop Muzorewa and the South Africans, but equally they are prepared to shut the war down if the Patriotic Front does not seize the opportunity at hand.

This posture is influencing the Patriotic Front's negotiating behavior as firmly as if the Tanzanians were sitting at their elbow round the table in Lancaster House.

The interesting question that Nyerere refused to answer is at what point he would draw the line with the Patriotic Front. However, other Tanzanian sources, close to the president, are prepared to be more explicit. The Patriotic Front will continue to compromise. Already they have done as the Tanzanians expected. Reversing their public pre-London position, they have been prepared to discuss the constitution before the more difficult question of the transition to independence. They have also conceded that whites will be allowed a reasonable quota of reserved seats in the new Zimbabwe parliament.

The last time the Patriotic Front seemed near to agreeing with the British on a solution for Rhodesia was at the Dar es Salaam meeting with the British foreign secretary, David Owen, and Cyrus Vance, the U.S. secretary of state, in April of last year.

Crunch Issue

As far as the British and the Americans were concerned, the crunch issue that made further progress impossible was the Patriotic Front's demand that during the transition there would be a governing council controlled by them to work in tandem with the British resident commissioner.

The evidence suggests that the Tanzanians now would be prepared in certain circumstances to see the concept of the governing council dropped. Moreover, they go one step further. They see the possibility of the Muzorewa government continuing to be responsible for the day-to-day running of the country except for security and the organization of fresh elections.

The most difficult unsolved problem of all, it is widely recognized, is the control of the security forces. A major stumbling block the last two years has been President Carter's personal commitment to President Nyerere in July, 1977 that the future Zimbabwian army would be based principally on the liberation forces.

It was a foolish agreement that did much to destroy any willingness there was (not that there was much) in Salisbury to negotiate. Now when asked about this, President Nyerere pushes the agreement aside as no longer relevant. "Mr. Carter was not in Lusaka," he said.

Other Tanzanian sources, elaborating on President Nyerere's remarks, argue that although during the transition there must be an attempt to begin the integration of the guerrilla armies and the security forces, the exact balance in their composition will be decided by whoever wins the election. They also argue that both armies should hand in their weapons during the election, leaving the way clear for a United Nations or a Commonwealth force to take over. The British will be in charge of the police.

All this leaves unsaid how Muzorewa, Smith and the South Africans will play it. They can of course pull out, go home and decide to go it alone. But this withdrawal has never been part of their calculation. They always assumed that they could take Mrs. Thatcher with them. But now with the Tanzanians, on behalf of the front-line states, pushing the Patriotic Front to do almost everything Mrs. Thatcher wants, it looks as though, if not yet checkmate, the bishop is in danger of being taken.

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Message to Carter: In Praise of Fishing

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The collapse of President Carter the other day during a public six-mile uphill foot race in Maryland raises some fundamental questions that are awkward but won't go away.

It was a scary moment, dramatized on the national television screens — the president of the United States running in a crowd, then suddenly faltering, staggering and withdrawing against his will.

Fortunately, Carter was soon back in charge of himself and the proceedings, but the questions persist.

Fishing?

What was he doing in this six-mile race in the first place? Why didn't he just go fishing? Is all this physical exercise really good for him or the country? Is it fair to the other punishing duties of the presidency that he has to bear? Is all this one-of-the-boys, blue-jeans-and-sweater picture of the president even good politics?

Carter obviously believes the answer to most of these questions is "yes," and those who know him best agree it is an honest answer. He tests his physical endurance every morning, running four or five miles, when younger official joggers like Zbigniew Brzezinski have dropped out.

At the summit meeting with Soviet leaders in Vienna this summer, the president was up before the sun, running away as if training for the Olympic Games in Moscow.

It may seem an odd selection of priorities, but this is the way Carter is and it's the way he does his job. He gets to his work in the White House before anybody else. He goes over more newspapers and documents — has mastered speed-reading for the purpose — presides over more meetings, sees more officials, members of Congress and foreign visitors and holds more press conferences and private interviews than any president in memory.

Judgment Questioned

You have to admire his determination but question his judgment, and yet remember that these were precisely the qualities that got him to the White House in the first place. He simply worked harder than anybody else. He didn't convince the Democratic Party in the election of 1976; he captured it. And having captured it, didn't unify it or make it an instrument of his policies because he had been thinking about other things.

He is in trouble now, not because of his bad qualities but in many ways because of his good qualities. He is trying to go everywhere and do everything — run with the joggers, sail down the Mississippi with Mark Twain, fly over the hurricane areas along the Gulf, greet the Israelis and the Egyptians on the White House lawn on the first anniversary of the Camp David agreements — as if they agreed one another — and he pleased Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts who is trying to get his. This is quite a challenge.

Maybe it is beyond human durance, and maybe Carter's lapse on that long run in Mary will change his mind. He has been trying to do too much and put himself too far, compromising everybody, and working be human endurance. Even those who believe in him feel that making the mistake of thinking because he is righteous, he is ri

But aside from these philoso abstractions, it is clear that Car getting out of his depth. Even invented the 48-hour day, would take at least a constitu amendment, he couldn't rea those documents, insist on all energy and inflation policies, fend all those charges agains Georgian friends, plan his paign for re-election against Ke dy — and still insist on runnin miles a day, in private or on t sion.

Someday, since Carter is al boasting about how much he s he should look into Pascal, who that most of the evils of life politics come from "man's i unable to sit still in a room."

Pascal's point was that politic should stop running around leave time for thought, espec about the consequences of thei tions.

Insists on Jogging

It may be — though there i evidence of this — that Ca when he pushed himself beyon physical endurance on the M land slopes, may have begun think of the difference betw physical and mental fitness, even about the fragility of life the presidency.

But he still insists on jogg which scrambles the brain, inst of fishing, which is his other *and which gives him time* thought. Even his closest aides friends — watching him tryin run six miles a day — are begin to say privately that maybe should stop running up the M hand mountains and instead go f ing along the Potomac and the R pahannock or even maybe expl Herbert Hoover's favorite fish grounds on the Rapidan.

Aside from all this, the pr dent's best friends are beginning question — though they don't so to him directly — whether U.S. people really like all this pr dential chumminess. He has b trying by his informality and hand-clasping in supermarkets, demonstrate that he is just like erybody else. But he may be r judging the mood of the U.S. p ple. Paraphrasing Groucho M. "I wouldn't vote for anybody like me."

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Morbid Musing on SALT

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK - Encountered, in the classified section of a serious journal of opinion, "Miscellaneous: Nuclear War Survival Book — Straightforward, detailed information plus essential instructions will protect your family during nuclear holocaust! You can't afford to wait. Money-back guarantee (price, address of publisher)."

The advertisement might be expected to appear in a column of miscellany that also offers charts to hidden treasures, maps to the fountain of eternal youth, pills immunizing you against cancer. But, of course, the fact of it is that nuclear war is thinkable, which is what the entire SALT exercise is about, notwithstanding that the majority of the U.S. people treat it as a game of chess, though lacking in the excitement of a match between Spassky and Fischer.

Simultaneously, one notes the publication of a book called "The Soviet Strategy for Nuclear War" by Joseph Douglass Jr. and Amoretta Hoeber, published by the Hoover Institute. In a review of it by a nuclear physicist, S.T. Cohen, who served as a member of the negotiating team for the SALT-1 treaty, we are advised that the book collects statements by diverse Soviet officials from which one decocts something that might go under the name of "Soviet doctrine in respect of a general nuclear war against the United States, and the benefits of a pre-emptive first strike therein."

The authors point out that it is the complacent doctrine of the U.S. administration, which is in fact a reflection of a genteel ethos to which we are heir, that there isn't going to be a nuclear war, because the Soviet Union wouldn't risk it. President Carter is quoted as having said offhandedly on one occasion that in the last analysis we require the survival of only a single Poseidon nuclear missile submarine to serve as a deterrent against preliminary Soviet aggression.

That isn't so, these earnest students of Soviet strategy insist. Quotations from authorized Soviet sources (there are no unauthorized Soviet sources, except in Samizdat) are abundantly given. Consider this one: "The Soviet government . . . and [its] armed forces must be ready primarily for a world war . . . The Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries must be prepared above all to wage war under conditions of the mass use of nuclear weapons by both belligerent parties . . . The preparation and waging of just such a war must be regarded as the main task of the theory of military strategy and strategic leadership."

Morbid Favorite

Or this one: "Mass nuclear missile strikes at the armed forces of the opponent and his key economic and political objectives can determine the victory of one side and the defeat of the other . . . Therefore, a correct estimate of the elements of the supremacy over the opponent and the ability to use them before the opponent does are the key to victory in such a war."

And my morbid favorite, "There is a profound error and harm in the disorienting claim of the bourgeois ideologues that there will be no victor in the thermonuclear war.".

Inevitably one's mind turns ag to the debate over SALT-2. W the basic incongruity? What is t *basic incongruity? It is that* United States, in effect, is satisf to say over and over and over ag that its redundant nuclear capal ty renders irrelevant the adam insistence of the Soviet Union supremacy. What's bugging the viet Union? Is it merely a ma complex? Ours is bigger than you Or do their fine reckonings — t insistence, for example, that Backfire bomber not be counted a strategic nuclear delivering rier, even though that is exa *what it is — proceed from a f* analysis, deriving from a strat doctrine that actually contempl nuclear war?

Hard to Understand

It is hard to understand wha in it for us to proceed on other t the pessimistic view of Soviet an tions. Although Gen. George S nious, the principal working pro nent of the treaty in behalf of administration, argues that it is based on trust of the Soviets, i based on a general acceptance of tionalism in human behavior. such rationalism prevailed, Ad Hitler would not have launched *war he launched 40 years ago.*

What will President Carter No predictions are safe. Perhaps will consider it reasonable to pr for ratification of SALT-2 as it n stands, plus a federal program subsidize the purchase of "The N clear War Survival Book" for l income families, with, of course *tax on the windfall profits of* publisher.

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Letters

Soviet Olympic View

I believe that Leopold Unger's item on the Moscow Olympics next year (IHT, Aug. 30) is due to mounting worldwide interest in these games.

Intourist, the Soviet travel agency, estimates that 20,000-27,000 Americans intend to come here to witness the event. I am certain they would like to receive full and true information both about the Olympics and what they will be able to see during their Soviet tour.

Unger's contribution, in my opinion, does not meet these requirements. I regard him as collaborating with those Western circles, which clearly dislike the idea that the Games will be held in Moscow, and that, in all appearances, they will be a great success. Unger's story is another effort to discredit the Moscow Olympics at all costs.

The games will be watched by a record number of tourists and TV viewers — 5.8 million tickets will be sold, which is 60 percent more than the aggregate Montreal Olympic sale. Unger provocatively forecasts that so many more people will allegedly witness nationalistic manifestations during the games.

At the same time as Moscow continues to draw up most interesting itineraries for foreign tourists, who will be seeing the Olympics, Unger issues the warning that "tourists will be under the control of guides specially trained, to keep the foreigners from 'getting lost.'" The same purpose is pursued by the assertion, with reference to Vladimir Bukovsky, that "all the Mishas [the bear, symbol of the Moscow Olympics], of all sizes, types and color, are being made in forced labor camps."

The concoction will raise a laugh at the Zvyozdochka (Little Star) and Moskovskaya Igrushka (Moscow Toy) factories in the capital and at other factories in the Soviet Union, transformed by Unger's flight of fantasy into "forced labor camps." Instead of referring to Bukovsky, it would have been better for Unger to have talked with his Western counterparts, who have been to factories where Olympic souvenirs are being made.

ARKADY KUDRYA.
Novosti Press Agency.
Moscow.

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هكذا من الاصل

Obituaries

n. Andre Zeller, 81; Led rising in Algerian War

IS, Sept. 19 (AP) — Andre 81, one of four French Army s who led an unsuccessful re- against De Gaulle during erian war, died here yester- family said.

tly after the 1961 rebellion, brought France to the brink l war during the Algerian , Gen. Zeller surrendered to authorities.

as sentenced to 15 years for and was held in Tulle pris- he south of France. He was amnesty by De Gaulle in the eve of Bastille Day.

years later, De Gaulle grant- esty to the other three gener- olved — Maurice Challe, sen- to 15 years in prison, and the Raoul Salan and Edmond d, both of whom had been ed to life in prison. Gen. died last year. The others are ing.

Albert E. Kahn

N ELLEN, Calif., Sept. 19 - Albert E. Kahn, 67, a writ- lisher and critic of U.S. gov- ernment activities during the McCarthy era, died Saturday.

In 1953, he and Angus Cameron established the firm Cameron and Kahn to publish writers who had been blacklisted during the Senate's anti-Communist hearings headed by Joseph McCarthy.

The firm published "False Witness," by Harvey Matusow, a book that was described by John Steinbeck as "the straw that broke McCarthy's back." Mr. Kahn wrote about a dozen books, including the best sellers "Sabotage" (1942); "The Great Conspiracy" (1946) and "High Treason" (1950).



Gen. Andre Zeller

Vincent Buist

LONDON, Sept. 19 (Reuters) — Vincent Buist, 60, one of the most distinguished Reuters correspondents of the postwar era and an authority on Communist affairs, died here today.

Mr. Buist spent 25 years working in Eastern Europe and reporting on it from Berlin and Vienna. He developed a deep knowledge of the internal workings and inter-state relations of the Communist bloc.

Charles Rebuffat

BRUSSELS, Sept. 19 (AP) — Charles Rebuffat, 60, editor in chief of Le Soir, Brussels' main French-language daily newspaper died today.

Mr. Rebuffat became an editor at Le Soir in 1945 and was named editor in chief in 1972.

Discrepancy in Uranium Accounting

.S. Atomic Factory Shut for Inventory

By David Burnham

SHINGTON, Sept. 19 (NYT) privately-owned factory that fuel for the Navy's nuclear rines was closed by the U.S. ment yesterday for at least s because the factory could count in a recent inventory significant amount of highly d uranium, a material that be fashioned into an atomic

factory affected by the Nu- egulatory Commission order ted in Erwin, Tenn., and is by Nuclear Fuel Services e factory, which has 400 emi- , has a long history of ac- g and security problems.

pril, 1977, for example, the facility was fined $53,000 by C for failing to provide ade- guard services to test its bur- larms and provide required barriers.

NRC, in announcing the of the plant, did not disclose uch of the uranium was unaccounted for during a re- o-month inventory. The size inventory discrepancies are cret for six months to protect ernment from fraudulent ex- threats.

r the terms of the factory's operating license, however, any discrepancy of 19.8 pounds or more requires a shutdown for inventory within 72 hours.

Procedures Probed

William Dircks, head of the NRC Office of Nuclear Materials and Safeguards, said in an interview that seven commission investigators are at the Tennessee facility examining "its physical security procedures" in the period when the inventory discrepancy was discovered.

"There is no indication right now that the material has gotten off site, but we haven't ruled out that possibility," Mr. Dircks said.

Mr. Dircks said that the plant also would be required to suspend its operations and to make a complete inventory to determine exactly how much of the highly enriched uranium could not be accounted for. The official said that the inventory would require a minimum of 45 days.

The problem of assuring adequate protection for materials that can be turned into a bomb by small nations, or even by a highly organized terrorist gang, has been a chronic concern to the NRC and its predecessor agency, the Atomic Energy Commission.

In 1977, the U.S. government announced that nuclear facilities similar to the factory that was closed yesterday were unable to trace a cumulative total of more than 8,000 pounds of highly enriched uranium and plutonium since the beginning of the nuclear age.

While the CIA has reported that it believes that a significant amount of nuclear materials was stolen by a foreign power in at least one instance, other government officials have contended that there is no evidence of such a theft, and that the losses occurred in the normal manufacturing process.

Naples Saint's 'Blood' Liquefies on Schedule

NAPLES, Sept. 19 (AP) — Thousands of Neapolitans applauded today when what is said to be the blood of a 4th-century martyr, St. Januarius, liquefied.

Cardinal Corrado Ursi conducted the ceremony in the Naples Cathedral, which was packed with 5,000 persons. The blood liquefied after 63 minutes of prayers. Failure of the patron saint's blood to liquefy on this date is taken as a sign of doom for the city.

News Analysis

Confusion of African Wars Increased by Neto's Death

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, Sept. 19 (NYT) — The death of Agostinho Neto has added to the uncertainty in the tangled complex of wars in southern Africa. The 57-year-old leader of Angola died in Moscow last week, where he was receiving medical treatment, and the importance of his role was reflected in the range of messages sent by government leaders to commemorate him.

Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev was — not surprisingly — effusive. But there were also warm words from the U.S. State Department, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France and President Leopold Senghor of Senegal, which has refused diplomatic relations with Luanda because of Angola's reliance on Cuban troops.

Yet there have been questions for some time about how powerful Neto really was. The ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) is known to be seriously split, and Western experts considered Neto more an arbiter and conciliator than a figure of unquestioned dominance. These observers assume that there will be a struggle for succession, and that the new leader will be black, unlike Neto, who was a mulatto.

This is not a self-evident job qualification; Angolans call a mulatto, even with rather dark skin, white with almost the same insistence that Americans of African descent, even with a pale complexion, call themselves black. The 100,000 mulattoes in the population of 6 million form an intellectual elite, which provokes resentment. Six of the 14 MPLA Politburo members in 1977 were mulattoes.

Factional Differences

Color apart, factional lines divide those who were in Portugal or in exile from those who stayed in the country before its independence. Other divisions are on regional and tribal lines, on hard and softer ideology, on intimacy with the Cubans or Russians as opposed to a more nationalist position. Outsiders are convinced that there are still Angolans who agreed with Neto Alves, who mounted a coup to overthrow Neto in May, 1977, but was blocked by Cuban forces.

There were many hazy reports that the takeover attempt was backed by Moscow. However, the Angolan guerrilla movement, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), led by Jonas Savimbi, believes that the leader of the coup attempt was an extreme-leftist nationalist, irritated by the high-handedness of foreign troops and the mulatto elite. Mr. Savimbi's spokesman, Jeremias Chitunda, said tartly last week: "If the Russians supported Alves, he would have succeeded."

Mr. Chitunda predicts that Jose Eduardo dos Santos, minister of planning and temporary head of state, will emerge as the leader because he is close to the Russians and is the only black of the three top officials. The others are Henrique Teles Carreira, the minister of defense, and Lucio Lara, a friend of Neto who heads the party and is its leading ideologue.

Since an agreement was reached with President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire forbidding forward bases for attacks across the Angola-Zaire border, a third Angolan faction, that led by Holden Roberto, has been quiescent in what was the northern battle area. The truce seems to suit all of the parties concerned, including the Soviet Union and the United States, which keep the regimes in place.

The war with Mr. Savimbi's forces in the south and southeast looks equally stable. The Cuban presence, estimated to be 20,000 to 32,000 troops, is largely devoted to this conflict. Outsiders with first-hand information say that the Cubans fight in separate units and are not integrated as advisers within the MPLA's army. The Cubans, East Germans and Russians who support the Luanda government have not been able to conquer large areas under Mr. Savimbi's control, nor to reopen the vital Benguela railroad that the rebels have disrupted. An inability to protect rural transport, even the minimal number of vehicles available, has added to urban food shortages.

Mr. Savimbi is supplied and suffened by South Africa, which is understood to have sent in a black unit of its own army, so there is reason to accept UNITA's argument that the military stalemate is indefinite and that only a political deal can end it. The possibilities include a deal with South Africa to end its support for UNITA in return for Luanda's abandonment of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), the Angolan-based guerrillas attacking South-West Africa (Namibia).

It is hard to see how an economic collapse can be reversed while the civil war goes on. Neto made cautious overtures to the West for aid and investment, since the Russians apparently decided that they had reached their ceiling on aid to Angola. Luanda announced a $360-million oil exploration contract with Texaco this month.

The search for help is likely to continue, of necessity, and presumably with Russian acquiescence, but it is not likely to produce more than meager results, keeping Angola afloat without major change. So there is no clear prospect for an end to the distress of Angola without some dramatic event or decision. Even the weakness that a struggle for power would cause in Luanda is unlikely to tip the balance. Neto's successor, like Alice, will have to run twice as fast in order to stand still.

Young Bid for Tanzania-Israel Ties Fails

ENTEBBE, Uganda, Sept. 19 (UPI) — Andrew Young today paid an unscheduled flying visit here to discuss postwar reconstruction aid after failing to convince President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania to restore relations with Israel or play a more active role in the Middle East.

Mr. Young, who is making his final trip as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, conferred with President Godfrey Binaisa of Uganda in the old statehouse here. He did not venture into the nearby capital of Kampala, where unidentified gangs have been terrorizing the population.

Those slain this week have included a prince of the former royal house of Baganda and the leader of the local Bahai religious sect.

Mr. Young drove only a few hundred yards from Entebbe Airport, still battered by the devastating war earlier this year, when Idi Amin was toppled, to the statehouse where Mr. Binaisa told him that Uganda desperately needed at least $10 million in immediate aid and "a lot more than that" in the long term.

Earlier, Mr. Young conferred with Mr. Nyerere in Dar es Salaam on the war in Rhodesia, bilateral relations and the Middle East. He tried to persuade Mr. Nyerere — as he has done with other African leaders on this trip — to restore ties with Israel.

Mr. Nyerere refused. "We do recognize the existence of the state of Israel," he said at a news conference, but he added that Israel's existence was no longer the central issue because "I don't see how anyone can threaten the existence of Israel as a state."

"The real problem is whether the Palestinians are going to have a home of their own," he said, and he apparently linked the resumption of ties to Israel with a solution to this problem.

Mr. Nyerere also rejected Mr. Young's argument that black African states should play a moderating role in the Middle East, saying that present peace efforts precluded the active involvement of Tanzania.

Asked about Mr. Young's controversial resignation, Mr. Nyerere laughed and said: "We don't interfere in the internal affairs of the United States." He described the once-strained relations between Tanzania and the United States as very good, principally because of the Carter administration's diplomatic initiatives in southern Africa.

Hua Calls Nixon An 'Old Friend' In Peking Talks

PEKING, Sept. 19 (AP) — Former President Richard Nixon conferred with Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng today in the Great Hall of the People here. The Chinese leader called Mr. Nixon an "old friend."

Twice Mr. Hua remarked that Mr. Nixon was "looking better" than he did when the two men met for the first time on Mr. Nixon's last visit to China in 1976. At that time, Mr. Nixon, disgraced and out of office, was suffering from phlebitis.

Mr. Nixon arrived Monday night for what he called private discussions on Chinese-American relations and international affairs. Yesterday he conferred with Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping, and the two men agreed that the world situation is becoming increasingly tense. They agreed that China and the United States should work together to resist expansionism — a reference to Soviet activities around the globe.

Mr. Nixon, who is making his third visit to China, smiled broadly as he shook Mr. Hua's hand today. He said that the Communist Party chairman must be very busy preparing for his coming trip to Europe. "I hate to take up your time," Mr. Nixon added as the two men settled into beige armchairs in a large sitting room. "Oh, you are an old friend," Mr. Hua replied.

U.S. Blacks Meet Lebanon's Sarkis

BEIRUT, Sept. 19 (AP) — A delegation of U.S. black leaders visiting Lebanon as guests of Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, met with Lebanese President Elias Sarkis and other officials yesterday.

The Rev. Joseph Lowery, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Walter Fauntroy, the Democratic delegate from Washington, D.C., and eight other officials from the U.S. organization crossed Beirut's tense "green line" to visit the government offices.

Government officials escorted the group from its hotel in Moslem West Beirut to the Christian side in the eastern part of the city.

The delegation is expected to be in Lebanon four days and is scheduled to visit southern Lebanese villages that have been devastated by continued fighting in the area. The delegation is also scheduled to meet Mr. Arafat, but PLO officials have refused to say when the meeting will be held or to give further details of the delegation's agenda.

U.S. Storm Damage Is Set at $1.3 Billion

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 19 (AP) — High winds and heavy rain generated by the hurricane designated Frederic caused more than $1.3 billion damage in Alabama and Mississippi, the National Weather Service reported.

The weather service estimated damage along the Gulf of Mexico coast in Alabama at more than $1.25 billion and damage in Mississippi at $587 million. The storm swept inland near Mobile Sept. 12 And 13.

Turkish Gunmen Slay 6 Teachers In Southern City

ANKARA, Sept. 19 (AP) — Unidentified gunmen shot and killed six teachers at a vocational school at their living quarters in the southern city of Adana last night, police said today.

The dead were young male teachers who lived in the bachelors' wing of a teachers' dormitory. Two teachers and a janitor were wounded in the attack.

The reason for the massacre was not known. Two of the dead were known as rightist sympathizers and the rest as leftists, officials said.

The gunmen, masked and carrying pistols, entered the building late in the evening when the teachers were watching television. Police said that the gunmen tied the men together, ordered them to lie on the floor, shot them and escaped in a car driven.

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Fashion

A New Magazine for Arab Women

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Sept. 19 (IHT) — Arab women are catching up with fashion in more ways than one.

Besides the fact that most fashion houses have established boutiques in the Gulf countries (with Jidda, reportedly the strongest fashion spot) and that the Arab clientele has been a serious shot in the arm for the expensive, custom-made couture, a market is beginning for Arab fashion magazines.

That market, while not a complete desert, has been sporadic at best, both in terms of advertising and editorial content, one of the reasons being that the clientele is about as easy to pin down as a sand dune.

The publications on hand include Osrati, 18 years old but revamped three years ago. Its cultural slant is on religion and poetry with some fashion. Based in London, it is a glossy weekly with a circulation of 49,000. There is also Achbaka, a weekly with a 16,000 circulation and Al Sarkiah-Elle.

Most Ambitious

The newest and most ambitious, Sheba, will come out next week in London. A slick monthly, it is the brainchild of Zelfa Draz, 28, a Turkish woman who has spent the last eight years in London — five of which working on Embassy, a publication catering to the diplomatic corps. Miss Draz, whose knowledge of both Arab and Western worlds may be her strongest asset, passed through Paris this week. She said that she got the idea of Sheba while working in Istanbul on a magazine called Vog.

"That's when I realized there was a huge advertising potential. People, unaware of the fact that Turkish and Arabic are two totally different languages, were anxious to advertise with us."

Through a British banker friend, she found three Arab backers and put together the initial $600,000 needed to launch her venture. The name, of course, is terrific. "It means something in every language. To Arab women, she is the symbol of beauty, elegance and queenly manners," Miss Draz said.

So, what will Sheba do that other publications, such as Vogue or Harper's Bazaar do not already do?

"For the first time, we'll give those women something in their own language, which they lack. Of course, there's Elle and Osrati but they're not up to our standards. It may not be different here but in our part of the world, there aren't many magazines that give the best of everything."

All editorial content will be original, Miss Draz emphasized, written in English then translated into Arabic. "We'll talk a lot about what's going on in the Middle East countries, and the magazine will be very pictorial. There will be also fiction, written by Arab writers. In short, this is a custom-made magazine catering to the Arab women's tastes and lifestyles."

Miss Draz said Sheba is aimed at "youngish, middle-class women with little to do except sit around, change dresses and flip through magazines." That is why the editorial content is fairly predictable — besides fashion, art, decoration, food and entertaining.

No women's lib is planned — "we're not trying to change the world" — and no cheesecake either. "We won't show unnecessary flesh," she said.

Actually that taboo, which arises from Moslem religious law, is quite strict. "We can't show bare arms and certainly no decolletage," Miss Draz said. Editorial pictures have to be thought of accordingly "but V-necks are acceptable and so are three-quarter sleeves." Many of the advertisements, especially jewelry displays that are often shown on bare shoulders, have to be touched up. Such operations are expensive, Miss Draz noted.

Other Taboos

There are other taboos. "We can't mention alcohol, gambling or religion. We'll also steer clear of politics. However," she added, "we won't go to Libya and Iraq."

Besides the oil countries, Sheba will also go to England, Europe and North America. Its initial circulation is 30,000, "but I'm sure it will be double that within two or three months," Miss Draz said, "because we have firm orders from distributors." With 31 pages of advertising in the first 116-page issue, Miss Draz is also quite hopeful.

Sheba will have a quiet launching in London next week and then a bigger, flashier send-off in Paris on Oct. 15, when it will sponsor a charity gala, the profits of which will go to UNICEF. Mrs. Valery Giscard d'Estaing has been asked to preside. Cartier has made a jewel for the raffle and the Aga Khan may or may not send a racehorse for the same raffle. But the baby camel, that the organizers had thought might make a nice gift for somebody, has been, at the last minute, left out.



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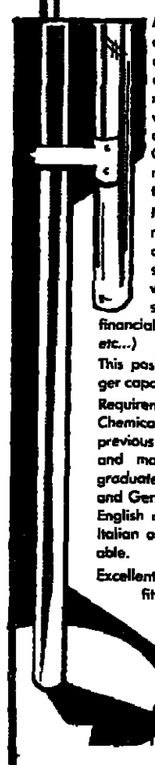
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The London Stage

A Celebration of 'Once in a Lifetime'

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON, Sept. 19 (IHT) — Readers of Moss Hart's "Act One," arguably the best of all theatrical autobiographies, will know virtually everything there is to know about the birth of "Once in a Lifetime."

They will know how it was first drafted in 1929 by a 25-year-old Hart, who realized there was a comedy, if not a farce, in the coming of talking pictures; how he took his first draft to the already legendary George S. Kaufman, how the two spent the better part of a year trying to get the last act right, how they eventually got it to Broadway in 1930, and how the morning after the opening night Hart was able to move his family out of their small Brooklyn apartment and into the Big Time forever.

"Once in a Lifetime" was thus the first, and many would say the best, of the five classic Kaufman-Hart comedies, but the revival by the Royal Shakespeare Company at the Aldwych Theatre is the first major one here in 45 years, not least because the play requires a company of nearly 50 actors, way beyond the commercial possibilities of the West End.

All conceivable credit therefore to the director Trevor Nunn for realizing that his company had not only the numbers but the enthusiasm and the energy to tackle a period Hollywood stage-epic and turn it into the most joyous show London has seen in a very long time.

True, "Once in a Lifetime" is something less than perfect; Hart tacitly acknowledges all through his book that he and Kaufman never actually got the play quite right, perhaps because it is not so much a comedy as a sequence of interconnecting revue sketches.

The idea is brilliant: three New York vaudevillians (briskly played by Zoe Wanamaker, Peter McEnery and the wonderfully cherubic Richard Griffiths), down on their luck, talent and dollars, hear of a new California gold rush caused by the advent of Al Jolson and "The Jazz Singer." Deciding that there is money in them there talkies, they set off to found a California school of elocution for silent screen stars desirous of learning how to talk.

The covered wagons roll toward the marble swimming pools of West, and along the way the collects a Hedda Hopperish gos columnist and assorted caricatu from what Kaufman and H fondly believed was 1930s life in celluloid city.

Familiar Echoes

Their play reverberates echoes: Kaufman himself played the failed playwright L rence Vail, sent out to California a shipment of 16 dramatists there left to rot, and the actor pl ing that role now (Ian Charles does a passable imitation of Ka man. Similarly it is hard not to lieve that sequences of "Once i Lifetime" were later to find th way into both "Of Thee I Sing" Gene Kelly's "Singing in the Rai and harder still not to believe t almost all Hollywood jokes star here.

The miniature tycoon doing ge ed tours of his bathroom, the Schlepkin brothers, simply Warners multiplied by three, star whose gestures would do cre to a traveling derrick, and the f who becomes king, are all wrapp up into a three-hour schizoid ce bration of the silver screen, so p it is at the end impossible to de whether Kaufman and Hart loath Hollywood or were merely too co vulsed with laughter at its lunac to reach any serious conclusion.

The fact that the play runs sha ly downhill from the middle of t second act onward has been bri antly overcome by Nunn and choreographer, Gillian Lynne, w have simply tacked on to the end the last act a 15-minute musical-r travaganza that makes Bus Berkeley look like a master of strained good taste.

What we have is a romp, admi bly acted and brilliantly nailed t gether, through which it is occasi ally possible to see traces of a se serious attack on Hollywood waste of almost all its human a financial resources. "Once in a Li time" begins, but only begins, wonder if perhaps we couldn't have been a great deal better s had Hollywood never been inver ed.

The RSC production settles the end for a celebration. Hart hi self once thought that his pl would do better as a musical, ar the RSC has in the closing momen proved him right. This is a revi not to be missed, even if ocea have to be crossed. I suspect that w shall not look upon its like agai given our present (and indeed pas theatrical economy.

* * *

At the Royal Court Theatre, N cholas Wright's "The Gorky Br gade" is a much underrated an stunningly simple tale of a gang Russian Dead End kids, ignored t the post-revolutionary Soviet ga ernment of 1920, who end up in showplace commune being exhibi ed to Maxim Gorky as shining e amples of a new world that th themselves already know to be a t tal fraud. In William Gaskill's flaw less production, Jane Wood as the teacher and Paul Curran as Gor are superbly cast, but the event ultimately belongs to Elizabeth E tensen who, as the most truculent the pupils and the only one final ready to deny the revolution ar stars her own, gives the most exci ingly original performance I ha seen on the London stage by young woman since Joan Plowrig first did "Roots."

Theater in Paris

Pinter's 'No Man's Land' Crosses the Channel

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Sept. 19 (IHT) — Harold Pinter, the admired British dramatist, eschews plot, cutting it with surgical precision from his works. He is his own happy executioner, the determined point-killer of the stories he invents. From this operation emerges his peculiar style, but constant repetition has made it transparent. An amputee, it is said, still feels his removed limb and similarly the removed structure of a Pinter play can be sensed. The finished product is presented as a guessing game.

"No Man's Land" of Pinter was a London success with Ralph Richardson and John Gielgud heading its cast. Eric Kahane has scrupulously translated it into French and it has just opened at the Theatre du Gymnase to puzzle Parisians.

On the surface it concerns an affluent Londoner, possibly a successful author, who entertains in his residence a comrade of his youth, a once-promising poet who has sunk into stark poverty. In contrast to the millionaire of Charlie Chaplin's "City Lights" who only recognized his gutter pal when drunk, the Pinter moneybags, when heavily imbibing, is in doubt who his guest is. Sober next morning he greets him fraternally.

The two booze and chat together, but the host is in the keep of two brutal guardians who stalk the drawing-room ominously, sometimes growling commands and on the verge of committing murder and sometimes cringing obsequiously. The bullying butler of Robin Maugham's "Servant" comes to mind, but Pinter's picturing of the situation hints at more than an individual case of weakened resistance. It might be an allegory on the crumbling values of postwar England. Former slaves are now masters, but this class shift denotes general disintegration rather than social improvement.

An English soldier-poet slain in the trenches of World War I has described No Man's Land:

"Who are you?" asked one agape./ Under the ghastly light./ "I don't know," said the second shape./"I only died last night."

There is a strong scent of desolation, decay and death in the play. Its monotonous oppression and hazy progress is cleared in the few bright moments at the start of act two. Here the old codgers, getting drunk all over again, enter into tony tattle about their university days and acquaintance with smart society. When the visitor slights a lady's reputation, the host rises indignantly to defend her honor. This is a sort of pastiche of the dialogue of a Coward comedy as it might be revised by P.G. Wodehouse. For a moment the sun comes out from behind the threatening storm clouds.



Left to right, Andre Marcon, Michel Bouquet and Jean Bouise in Harold Pinter's "No Man's Land," translated by Eric Kahane.

Guy Trejan as the wealthy householder and Michel Bouquet as the cadging failure are two of the best actors in France — or anywhere else. Splendid professionals, they know every board of the stage and all the theatrical tricks there are. This is fortunate for their assignments call on all their reserves. They meet the challenge and the show is theirs.

Roger Planchon, the director, has imposed some forget-me-not innovations on the production. The curtain rises on a brick wall in which is set a toy sea scene. The wall curtain then lifts to disclose a dentist's waiting room rather than a London home. At the end there is a tumultuous explosion, more suited to the sinking of the Titanic, and the house floats symbolically on an ocean of empty whiskey bottles. Drink is the curse of the thinking class, might be the message. As the non-U domestics Jean Bouise and Andre Marcon are sufficiently sinister in their conniving.

* * *

Public tastes are changing. Time was when any play treating of fatal disease was diagnosed as box-office poison. Saroyan's "Don't Go Away Mad," its scene a cancer clinic's parlor, could get no nearer Broadway than an enterprising studio playhouse on Riverside Drive.

Today among the Manhattan hits are a play in which a man is suffering irreparable spinal injury, one having to do with an old woman who has had a paralytic stroke and a third about a duo of senile senior citizens. All three are Paris-bound. The sick play is in.

Bernard Slade's "Tribute," neatly adapted by Barillet and Gredy and at the Theatre de la Michodiere as "Coup de Chapeau," was played on the New York stage by the screen comic, Jack Lemmon, and, one suspects, was composed with him in mind. Its protagonist is a devil-may-care popular entertainer whose cool is tested when his doctors inform him he has cancinoma and his days are numbered. His facing of his destiny is set forth as a testimonial to his elfish spirit by his friends and family whom he has often exasperated but who love him dearly.

* * *

It is amateur night at the Theatre de L'Atelier where something of the get-the-hook species, entitled "Les Chantiers de la Gloire," is on exhibit. A group of aspiring beginners are preparing a cafe-theater spectacle in a quondam shop they are renovating for the purpose. The premise is serviceable. Much the same departure point was employed by George Kelly in "The Torch Bearers" to hilarious results. But in the Atelier, where Charles Dullin and Andre Barsaq once held sway, only moronic vulgarity is let loose.

Sharps and Flats

PARIS — Vivian Reed, former "Bubbling Brown Sugar" lead and just back from recording in the United States, will headline the Espace Pierre Cardin Sept. 26-Oct. 6. Closed on Sundays.

ON TOUR — The Crusaders are in Paris at the Palace Sept. 25 at 8 p.m. and in Munich on the 27th at the Kongressaal of the Deutsches Museum.

MUNICH — The Rhythm Rascals are at the Amerika-Haus Sept. 25 at 6 p.m. and Lou Blackburn's jazz group, Mombasa, is billed for the Domicile Sept. 24-29.

WEST BERLIN — Peter Alexander is at the new International Conference Center Sept. 26 at 8 p.m. in Auditorium I.

LONDON — Reynaldo Maza and Los Paraguayos are at Fairfield Halls Sept. 20, followed the next night by The Yetties; Police top the bill at the Odeon Hammersmith on Sept. 22 and 23; Heathcliffe is at the Churchill Theatre and Michel Legrand at Royal Festival Hall on Sept. 23. The Shadows are at the Odeon Hammersmith and Sonja Kristina is at the Half Moon on Sept. 24.

GENEVA — The Tannahill Weavers are at the Salle des Fetes de Thonex Sept. 26 at 8 p.m. The Funky Family are appearing at the Hit Club and Lorna Michaelson is at the Hotel Beau-Rivage, both through Sept. 30.

TNUN, Switzerland — Vera Love is singing nightly at the Dancing Oasis through Sept. 30.

STOCKHOLM — Singer-pianist Lennie Bluett is appearing nightly (except Sundays) at the Hotel Reisen's Clipper Club through the month of December.

The week's top single record in Great Britain: "We Don't Talk Anymore" by Cliff Richard; in the United States it's "Sad Eyes" by Robert John.

— FRANK VAN BRAKLE

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Arts Agenda

HAMBURG — Strauss' "Ariadne auf Naxos" will be the first new production of the season at the Hamburg State Opera, under the musical leadership of the American conductor Dennis Russel Davies, staged by Otto Schenk and with sets and costumes by Bert Kistner and Gabriele Frey. Catarina Ligendza will sing the title role, with Peter Hofmann as Bacchus, Edita Gruberova as Zerbinetta, Hanna Schwarz as the Composer, and Franz Ferdinand Nentwig as the music master. Performances are scheduled for Oct. 7, 10, 13, 16, 23, 26 and 31. Another series of performances is scheduled for April and May, in which the principal roles are scheduled to be taken by Montserrat Caballe and Rene Kollo.

* * *

BESANCON — An Israeli, Doron Salomon, resident in London, was the winner of the 29th annual competition for young orchestra conductors at the recent Besancon Festival. Runners-up were Tadeusz Wojciechowski of Poland and Richard Buckley of the United States.

* * *

VIENNA — Joan Fontaine will star as Eleanor of Aquitaine in the Vienna English Theater production of "The Lion in Winter." This will be the first European stage production in English of James Goldman's play, the screenplay of which won an Academy Award in 1968. It is scheduled to run from Oct.7 To Dec.22. Simon Merrick will play King Henry II, with Eric Carte his son Prince Richard the Lion Heart, Dal Bradley as Prince John, Simon Shepherd as King Philip of France and Pauline Moran as Princess Alais. The play is directed by Cyril Frankel.

London Dance

New Yorkers Triumph

By Noel Goodwin

LONDON, Sept. 19 (IHT) — Keeping up with New York City Ballet through three weeks and almost 30 ballets at Covent Garden, where the company ends a triumphant season on Saturday, has been a hectic business for a critic in less than fleet-footed pursuit — but immensely rewarding, too. I have discovered new favorites as well as old among the ballets, and developed increasing respect for George Balanchine's superbly styled dancers.

His affectionate tribute to these islands, "Union Jack," has been generally well received as the light-hearted fun ballet it undoubtedly is, with its contingents in full Scottish regalia undergoing martial manifestations, followed by the costermongers of the English music-hall tradition and finishing with a decidedly Hollywoodish view of the Royal Navy in hornpipe and deck drills involving the leggiest of the company's female dancers, and "God Save the Queen" in semaphore flags.

The deepest impression has been made by some of the ballets first brought about by the company's memorable Stravinsky festival in 1972, and now seen in London for the first time — such as "Violin Concerto," "Symphony in Three Movements" and, most of all, the intimate reflections of "Duo Concertant." Here Kay Mazzo and Peter Martins, magnificent dancers both, take wing from the playing of violinist Santiago Bravo and pianist Gordon Boelzner, placed onstage with the dancers.

Unfortunately "Agon" (1957), one of the key Stravinsky works in Balanchine's achievement and one of the greatest ballets of this century, failed to make either of its two scheduled performances — reportedly for lack of rehearsal time. This was a major disappointment when the repertory included a handful of decidedly lesser works on which less rehearsal time had presumably been spent.

These included some of the works from the company's Ravel festival in 1975, which yielded less than could have been hoped in terms of comparable choreographic invention, even the awkwardly titled "I G Major" by Jerome Robbins which does not get together enough with the piano concerto, or Patricia McBride with Mikhail Baryshnikov in Balanchine's "Sonatine."

The former Soviet star seems to me a great leveler in the sense of always doing the expected — doing it beautifully, of course, but with little or no difference from one ballet to another. The new ballet for him by Robbins, "Opus 19," to the music of the Violin Concerto No. 1 by Prokofiev, is merely an assembly of Baryshnikov steps, with or without McBride, and seldom matched the flight of solo violin playing by Ralph Holmes, with Robert Irvine conducting.

Martins, whose own recent ballet "Calcium Light Night," was an attractive sequence of quirky solos and duets for the developing Heather Watts and Daniel Duell, was himself the most consistently noble and magnificent of dancers, alone or with Mazzo or Suzanne Farrell and Sean Lavery, who replaced him on one or two occasions, is fast approaching the top as well.

Among the female dancers, I was much taken by the elegance of Wilhelmina Frankfurt and the appealing style of Kyra Nichols, but some dancers were underexposed. Colleen Neary, for instance, seemed to disappear almost as soon as she arrived. That also goes for Helgi Tomasson, who was hardly shown to the fullest advantage of his talents.

Most joyous of all was the hour long "Vienna Waltzes" (1977) where Balanchine engages virtually the whole company to show what his genius can do with three-four time when he really tries, and when grandeur of style (though not of design) redeems the latent sentimentality. Let us hope that we do not have to wait another 14 years to see such a company here again.

هكذا من الاصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 9 Thursday, September 20, 1979

...pehl Nominated To Head Bank

By Michael Gerler

...l, Sept. 19 (WP)—The cab- ...lay nominated 49-year-old ...to Poehl as the next presi- ...he nation's central bank, an ...on that has grown into one ...ost important international, ...as domestic, centers of ...y policy-making.

...oehl, who has been the Bun- ...vice-president for the past ...rs, is the youngest man to ...prestigious top job and his ...nent for an eight-year term ...e could be a major figure ...world economic scene, in ...Vest Germany increasingly ...eading role, for many years ...

...rnment spokesman say they ...o major shifts in Bundes- ...licy under Mr. Poehl, who ...over on Jan. 1 from Otmar ...er, the 68-year-old bank ...o is stepping down.

More Political

...theless, Mr. Poehl is a dis- ...different personality from ...l Germans are used to as ...the bank, and his back- ...s also more political.

...oehl, for example, has been ...er for 30 years of the Social ...atic Party, which currently ...coalition with the smaller ...mocratic Party. His politi- ...well as his economic skills ...highly regarded that he was ...into the federal chancellery ...economic adviser by For- ...cial Democrat Chancellor ...randt in 1971 and then made a state secretary in the Finance Ministry by the current chancellor, Social Democrat Helmut Schmidt.

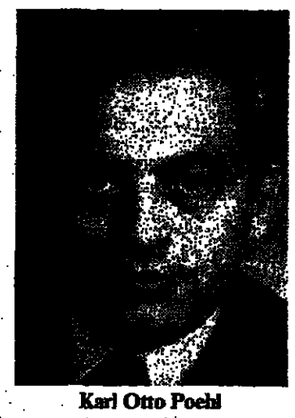
Mr. Schmidt's economic spokesman, Armin Gruenewald, said today that the cabinet had no doubts about the continued independence of action of the Bundesbank under Mr. Poehl.

But there has been speculation for some time that Mr. Poehl's expected *appointment, coming* about one year before federal elections, might somehow allow the current government additional flexibility in control of the money supply which the bank, under Mr. Emminger, has kept extremely tight to hold down inflation.

Government officials deny this, saying they see few if any differences in policy between Mr. Poehl and Mr. Emminger and that, whenever necessary, Mr. Poehl, too, will go for the tight monetary policy to fight inflation.

Conservative opposition party spokesmen, however, have criticized the appointment as "politicizing" the bank. Hansjoerg Haefele, a parliamentary financial spokesman for the joint conservative parties, said Mr. Poehl was "politically tied to and dependent on the government" and that the appointment would "poison" public trust in the bank's independence.

Franz Josef Strauss, the opposition candidate for chancellor, claimed Mr. Poehl was within "the smokey circle around Brandt" and would diminish the "power and sovereignty" of the bank.



Karl Otto Poehl

Mr. Poehl's nomination must be approved by the central bank council and the federal president. But that is only a formality.

Mr. Poehl's credentials as an *experienced specialist in international* monetary affairs are not under attack. What will be different for traditionally more officious German, and some international bankers, will be his relative youth, his more relaxed manner and the certainty that he is a man with powerful political connections.

Mr. Poehl is a trained economist and also worked as a journalist for several years before entering economic research and then government.

Should Mr. Poehl prove to be more fiscally expansionist in the job than Mr. Emminger, the appointment also announced today of Helmut Schlesinger as Mr. Poehl's vice-president is viewed here as giving considerable balance to the new bank leadership.

Mr. Schlesinger, 55, is viewed as more conservative on monetary matters and is a specialist on domestic policy, as opposed to Mr. Poehl's international credentials. Furthermore, government officials point out that while the president of the bank certainly has some influence, it is the bank's eight-man board that decides things.

...mpi Said ...k to Run ...nk of Italy

...Sept. 19 (AP-DJ) — Car- ...pi was being tipped today ...ed Paolo Baffi as governor ...Bank of Italy. The central ...irectors are to hold an ex- ...ary meeting tomorrow and ...l sources said the board ...to nominate a successor to ...i.

...iampi, 59 years old, has ...number-two position of di- ...neral at the central bank ...e. 1978.

...affi announced last May he ... to resign amid charges ...misused his position to help ...a credit scandal.

...overnment and President ...ertini will have to approve ...intment of a new governor. ...npi is viewed as a candidate ...le both to political parties ...e central bank itself.

Leadership Balance

...es said Mr. Ciampi would ...ced as director-general by ...o Dini, 48, executive-direc- ...Italy's delegation to the In- ...al Monetary Fund. That ...elp balance the central bank ...ip because Mr. Ciampi is ...ed an expert in domestic ...c and monetary affairs ... Mr. Dini has greater inter- ... experience.

...Ciampi has worked at the ...nce 1946 and his appoint- ...seen unlikely to result in ...lden changes in monetary ...

...e the bank's scandal was ...blic last March, Mr. Baffi's ...r was generally expected to ...y director Mario Sarcinelli. ...h men were accused by a ...agistrate of misusing their ...(IHT, March 29) and Mr. ...li spent 12 days in jail be- ...g released without bail.

...Ciampi has not been con- ...n any way to the charges ...uld therefore be a good ...o help cool the controversy, ...believe.



Carlo Ciampi

...ompany Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
...rrencies, unless otherwise indicated

...
Rio Tinto Zinc

	1979	1978
e.....	1,173.	972.5
.....	113.20	67.28
re.....	0.2444	0.1619

Kowntree Mackintosh

...June 16	1979	1978
e.....	249.	231.9
.....	8.18	9.86
re.....	0.072	0.102

do

Seagram

	1979	1978
e.....	2,550.	2,270.
.....	107.26	93.03
re.....	3.06	2.65

d States

American Tel. & Tel.

...Aug.31	1979	1978
e.....	11,493.	10,355.
.....	1,470.	1,400.
re.....	2.08	2.06
	1979	1978
e.....	43,910.	39,550.
.....	5,530.	5,030.
re.....	7.95	7.48

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Finland Floating A Split-Level Eurofranc Issue

PARIS, Sept. 19 (IHT) — Finland plans to raise 150 million French francs (about $35.5 million) in the Eurobond market, lead manger Banque Nationale de Paris reported today.

Finland, only the second sovereign borrower to tap this segment of the Eurobond market, will offer 80 million francs of five-year "bullet" notes at par with a coupon of 11 percent. A companion 70-million-franc issue for 10 years will carry a coupon of 11½ percent and is expected to be sold at a discount of 99¼.

A sinking fund will reduce the average life of the 10-year loan to 8½ years.

The issue is being fully underwritten by the nine managers.

Bond Increased

In London, Morgan Stanley announced that the 15-year convertible for Mitsubishi Corp. has been increased by $10 million to a total of $60 million and that the coupon has been reduced to 6½ from the 7 percent initially indicated.

Morgan also notes that the closing has been accelerated and will now be signed at midday Friday.

In Frankfurt, the 10-year, 125 million Deutsche mark issue for the Council of Europe Resettlement Fund was priced at 100¼ after the coupon was raised to 7¼ percent from the 7⅛ percent initially indicated, manager Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank said today.

In Canberra, the Australian government said it is considering a public bond issue in Tokyo later this year, Reuters reported. Treasurer John Howard said discussions have taken place with Japanese financial institutions and banks. He added that the government is also discussing further institutional borrowing in Japan and other markets.

He did not indicate what amounts were under consideration, but he noted that the reduction in the 1979-80 budget deficit to $A2.19 billion from $2.81 billion anticipated a substantially lower overseas borrowing program than the last year's foreign funding — about $A588 million in Tokyo bond issues and $969 million on other overseas markets.


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Sterling, Dollar Weaken

LONDON, Sept. 19 (AP-DJ) — Sterling and the dollar lost ground today as the foreign exchange market grew increasingly perplexed about the implications of recent sharp rises in the prices of gold and silver.

Moreover, uncertainty increased as to what underlying trends are developing in currency trading because of the erratic movement in the prices of precious metals.

Gold, which was fixed at another record level of $376 an ounce, weakened in the course of the day.

Operators Stunned

"A lot of people are stunned by these rapid movements in gold," one dealer said, "and they really just don't know what to do in the (foreign exchange) market."

News which otherwise might have had a noticeable impact on currencies has, to some extent, gone unnoticed because of the sharp rises in gold and silver prices.

Britain announced today that its index of average earnings for the entire economy in July had risen 16.4 percent in a year. Yet, dealers said the market did not react to the news one way or the other.

And with Chemical Bank announcing a boost in its prime rate there was renewed evidence that dollar-denominated investments are likely to become relatively more attractive. Yet, the dollar weakened against all other major currencies.

Support Seen

Dealers said it appeared as if the Bank of England had moved into the market to support sterling at one point, buying when the pound had eased to its intra-day low of $2.1390. This pushed sterling back above the $2.14-level. Sterling traded for most of the day in a range of $2.1405 to $2.1455, at one point reaching a high of $2.1470. It closed at $2.1450.

Dealers were not sure whether there had been any support for the dollar by the Federal Reserve, but one said he was certain such moves could be expected to continue as long as the dollar remains under pressure.

The dollar was particulary weak against the Deutsche mark, dropping to 1.8065 DM from 1.8115 — the first time it had closed below the 1.81-DM level since Sept. 12.

33% Boost In GM Labor Costs Seen

DETROIT, Sept. 19 (AP-DJ) — *General Motors' tentative contract* with the United Auto Workers is expected to raise the automaker's total labor costs by one-third to about $20 an hour over the next three years.

Both GM and the union declined to estimate the size of their proposed settlement, but it was learned that the contract provides for increases in wages and benefits over the next three yars that, if inflation averages 8 percent a year, would raise the company's total labor costs about $5 an hour from the current $15.

The International Union of Electrical Workers, which represents 30,000 workers at GM, said it agreed to a similar tentative contract settlement with GM.

The tentative GM pact's expected 33 percent aggregate increase over the next three years would be less than the actual increase in the past three years of about 36 percent. But *in 1976, when the last contract was* signed, labor costs under the pact were forecast to rise just 10 percent a year. Rapid rises in inflation proved those estimates wrong, and there is no guarantee that annual inflation will not exceed the estimated 8 percent in the next three years.

$3.10 Increase

The greatest portion of projected increases will come in direct hourly wages. As previously reported (IHT, Sept. 17), the United Auto Workers agreed to continued 3 percent annual base-wage raises plus cost-of-living increases. With an enrichment of the cost-of-living adjustment formula in the third year, average wages would rise $3.10 an hour, or 34 percent, to $12.17 an hour over the three-year pact.

However, the union disclosed that active workers will not receive all of that. To help pay for benefits in the contract, primarily higher pensions, a portion of active workers' cost-of-living increases will be withheld over the life of the contract.

Prime Rate Set at Record 13¼%

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 — Chemical Bank of New York raised its prime lending rate a quarter point to a record 13¼ percent today, a reaction to the Federal Reserve Board's tightening credit policies that analysts think other big banks will join this week.

The prime, a bank's minimum interest charge on short-term loans to the most creditworthy corporations, has risen six times since late July when it stood at 11½ percent. At 13¼ percent, it is a full percentage point above its level three weeks ago.

Elliott Platt, analyst for the brokerage firm of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, predicted Citibank will boost its rate to 13¼ percent Friday and to 13½ percent the following week.

While higher interest rates are forecast, analysis are still trying to decipher the latest Fed monetary actions. Fed governors voted yesterday to increase the discount rate — the interest charged by the Fed on loans to member banks — to 11 percent, a half-point increase that put the rate at another record high.

The decision, however, came on a narrow 4-3 vote among the governors, "which suggests the board of governors are somewhat split on policy," Mr. Platt said.

The board's close division raised the question of whether interest rates would in fact continue their swift rise or level off. In particular, the vote left uncertain whether Paul Volcker, who became Fed chairman early in August, could continue to command a majority for his high-rate policies. The split was seen as indicating a fundamental division within the board over whether inflation remains a more pressing problem than recession.

The Fed's key policy-making Open Market Committee — comprised of the seven Fed governors and presidents of five regional Fed banks — met yesterday to map domestic monetary strategy. Announcement of FOMC decisions always is delayed but there were tentative signs in money markets today that some further Fed tightening was under way.

Fed governor Charles Partee, who along with governors Nancy Teeters and Emmett Rice voted against the increase, said he had done so "because it is pretty late in the whole cycle of events" to raise rates another notch.

Move Criticized

"It's not a certainty, but a high probability that we are moving into a recession," Mr. Partee continued, a development that will require the Fed to lower rates at some point to keep the money supply growing.

"I just did not see this final wrench was necessary," he declared.

Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wisc., chairman of the House Banking Committee, called the 4-3 vote "intriguing."

"For the first time, Fed members are wondering out loud whether it really makes sense to throw men and women out of work, and businesses into bankruptcy, in order to 'rescue the dollar' by chasing ever-rising European interest rates," he said.

"A four-three split is significant because it means Volcker will have to sit harder on the liberal governors," said Jeffrey Nichols, chief economist of Argus Research Corp. "The chairman will have to be tough to keep the other members under control," Mr. Nichols added.

Some analysts said that Mr. Volcker might have a difficult time exerting such control. They noted that Frederick Schultz, whom Mr. Carter recently appointed to the board, might vote with the liberals in the future. They also noted that the term of Philip Coldwell, who was appointed by President Gerald Ford and who voted with the majority, expires in January.

Wall Street Prices Eke Out Narrow Gain

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange moved narrowly higher in active trading today, pausing to assess the effect of the latest round of interest rate hikes.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 2.3 points to 876.45. But declines led advances by a small margin as turnover slowed to around 35 million shares from 38.75 million yesterday.

Analysts said the prime rate increase and new credit tightening moves by the Federal Reserve were expected and investors were taking the hopeful view that a peak in rates may now be nearer.

The New York Fed entered the government securities market today, draining reserves by arranging overnight reverse repurchase agreements when federal funds were trading at 11¾ percent.

Dealers said the move signaled a confirmation that the Fed was inching its target rate on this key interest rate up by ⅛ point to 11½ percent.

Treasury Secretary William Miller, in a speech today, said that "I don't expect and I don't see conditions for a credit crunch." He repeated his earlier contention that interest rates mirror the general inflation rate. He reiterated that he expected that credit will remain available for the most worthy needs, but that higher interest rates would discourage some borrowing.

The more settled tone of the gold market relieved some investor anxiety, but late selling of stocks was noted after presidential press secretary Jody Powell said the nation faces economic difficulty through the end of the year and into next year.

Mr. Powell said that although the administration expects some "positive trend" on inflation by year end, the nation will face economic difficulties "into next year." He said that any moderation in inflation in coming months "won't be dramatic."

"If the question is whether our economic problems are going to be solved any time soon, the answer is 'no'," he said.

Meanwhile, Alice Rivlin, director of the congressional Budget Office, said it still appears that "the recession will be a relatively mild one" and that recovery will come "fairly early." However, she told reporters that the "best case" scenario is that a year from now inflation will be "gradually drifting down to 7½ to 8 percent" at an annual rate compared to the 13 percent so far this year.

Mobil was active on the Big Board and continued to gain on news that it and Texaco want to increase their stake in Belridge Oil. Mobil hit a new high for the year of 51½ before easing to 51¼ for a gain of 1½. Texaco added ¼ to 28⅞.

Fall in 2d Quarter GNP In U.S. Revised to 2.3%

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 — The output of goods and services adjusted for inflation fell at a 2.3-percent seasonally adjusted annual rate in the second quarter — slightly less than previously estimated — the Commerce Department said in a revised report today.

The department also revised after-tax corporate profits for the second quarter, to show a drop at an adjusted 1.9 percent rate rather than a decline at a 2.4 percent rate reported last month.

In its preliminary GNP report two months ago, the department had said that real GNP fell at a 3.3 percent annual rate in the second quarter. In its first revision last month the department said the decline was at a 2.4 percent rate. GNP increased at a 1.1 percent rate in the first quarter.

The administration has acknowledged that a recession began during the second quarter. Officials believe the downturn will be "mild" and probably end by early next year.

Supplies Increase

But Courtenay Slater, the department's chief economist, said there is now a possibility that the economy will not show any decline during the third quarter. The reason, she said, is that inventories are building up faster than anticipated.

She said the situation will become clearer in the next few weeks as analysts compile all third quarter data. As a rule-of-thumb, economic growth must decline for two consecutive quarters in order to be classified as a recession.

Inflation during the second quarter as calculated by a broad GNP based measure was at a 9.3 percent annual rate in the second quarter, the same rate as in the first quarter.

Last month the department said prices rose at a 9.2 percent rate in the second quarter. A month before in its preliminary report it pegged inflation at a 9.9 percent.

The department said after-tax profits declined to a $139.3 billion rate in the second quarter following a rise of 7.3 percent to a $142 billion in the first quarter.

Corporate profits before taxes but adjusted for the effects of inflation on depreciation and inventory values dropped 1.3 percent to an adjusted $176.6 billion after falling 3.2 percent in the first quarter. Last month the department said these profits dropped 1.9 percent in the second quarter from the first quarter.

Profits before taxes in the second quarter fell 2.3 pecent to an adjusted $226.9 billion after rising 2.6 percent in the first quarter. The department previously reported a second quarter decrease of 2.7 percent.

Dividends, however, increased to $52.3 billion in the second quarter from $51.5 billion in the first.

Real Final Sales

After adjustment for inflation GNP fell to a seasonally adjusted $1.42 trillion annual rate in the second quarter down from $1.43 trillion of the first quarter.

Before adjustment for inflation GNP reached $2.33 trillion in the second quarter, up 6.7 percent from the first quarter, when it had increased by 10.6 percent.

Real final sales showed a 3.9 percent drop for the second quarter in the latest estimate, compared with last month's estimated decline of 4.1 percent.

The department said the latest estimate represented an upward revision of $800 million for personal consumption expenditures to $1.48 trillion, and an $800 million upward revision for fixed investment to $361.9 billion.

Inventory investment was revised down by $1.2 billion to show a $33.4 billion gain in the second quarter.

German Slowdown Seen

FRANKFURT, Setp. 19 (AP-DJ) — An economic slowdown triggered by higher oil prices will hit West Germany sometime in 1980, affecting both the construction and auto industries, as well as cutting into exports, Dresdner Bank predicted today in an economic periodical. It stressed that the expected economic slowdown would not affect business through the end of 1979.

News and Notes

Edgar Griffiths, president of RCA, proposes the creation of *three domestic satellite networks* to serve the communications needs of the world in the 1980s. He told the World Telecommunications Forum meeting in Geneva that the three satellites should be divided into areas — one for the Americas, one for Europe, Africa and the Mideast and the third for Asia. At most, a dozen satellites would be needed initially to serve world communications needs, including transmission of television programs and facsimile information, and teleconferencing, he said. He suggested that the International Telecommunications Union, part of the United Nations, organize the service.

* * *

Rowntree Mackintosh expects 1979 profits to trail last year's record pre-tax level of £45.1 million. However, the company notes that some of the factors depressing first-half results by 25 percent — such as strikes and exchange rates — will have a proportionately smaller impact on the remainder of the year. First-half sales were up almost 3 percent in volume terms at £249 million, in line with the company's long-term plans. Its market share increased in most countries where manufacturing sites are located, though U.K. export sales, which virtually ceased in January, were down significantly.

* * *

Sun Co. is being sued by the Securities and Exchange Commisson to divest its $300-million stake in Becton Dickinson, a hospital supply firm. The motion follows a July 10 decision by a federal court that Sun violated securities laws when it acquired 34 percent of Becton's outstanding stock in January, 1978, by purchasing the stock without notifying stockholders about its intentions. At that time, the court ordered a further hearing to determine what remedy to take. Stockholders of Becton also filed suit requesting that they be awarded $15.6 million — equal to the profit gained by the sellers as a result of Sun's tender offer — in damages by the parties that sold their stock to Sun. Sun paid a premium of $12 a share over the market price to Farleigh Dickinson Jr. and other interests for the approximately 1.3 million shares tendered, stockholders said.

* * *

Exxon is being sued by Reliance Electric to force the oil giant to purchase the Reliance shares that were tendered in response to a mid-year tender offer. The oil giant has been delaying purchase of the stock while it attempts to settle a complaint by the Federal Trade Commission that the Reliance takeover would be anticompetitive. The Reliance suit is not an indication that Reliance has decided that Exxon and the FTC are not going to reach agreement or that Reliance has changed its position on the offer says Charles Ames, president. "This isn't a hostile action," he explains, "I just want the shareholders paid." The shareholders are being deprived of $2.5 million a week of interest that they could earn on the purchase price of the stock, he adds. Exxon bid $1.2 billion for the firm to produce what it believes is an energy saving motor (IHT, June 13).

This announcement appears as a matter of record only August, 1979

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 19

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
39¼	29⅞	ACF	2.24	6.0	7	51	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅛
23⅜	15⅝	AMF	1.24	7.4	7	117	16¾	16⅝	16¾	
29⅞	13	AM Intl	.28	1.6	16	595	17¾	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅜
12⅞	8⅝	APL	1	9.0		19	11¼	11	11⅛	− ¼
45½	33¾	ARA	1.82	5.0	7	362	36½	35½	36½	+ ¼
31⅜	21⅞	ASA	1.40	4.7		796	30¼	29½	30	− ⅜
12¼	8⅞	ATO	.48	4.2	5	79	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
22⅛	20½	AVX s	.25	1.2	13	158	21½	20¾	21¼	− ¼
38⅝	29½	AbbtLb	1	2.6	14	1089	38	36¾	38	+1
23¾	16¼	AcmeC	1.20	5.5	5	3	22	22	22	
5⅝	3⅛	AdmDg	.04	.9	6	58	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	
13	10¾	AdaEx	1.25e	11.		21	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
7⅛	3⅞	AdmMl	.20e	4.0	6	22	5⅛	5	5	
36⅛	28⅝	AetnLf	s1.50	5.5	5	437	32½	32⅜	32⅞	+ ⅜
28¼	17⅝	Ahmans	1.20	4.8	5	112	25⅜	24⅞	25⅛	+ ¼
3½	2	Aileen				187	3⅛	2⅞	3	
35⅝	23⅛	AirPrd	.50	1.5	10	314	33	32⅝	32⅞	− ⅛
25	15¼	AirbFrt	1.20	4.8	11	17	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ¼
17⅛	11¼	Akzona	.80	5.3	8	228	15¼	14⅞	15	− ¼
8½	7¼	AlaP	dpf.87	11.		21	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
94⅛	76⅝	AlaP pf	9	12.		z2520	78¼	78	78¼	+ ¼
108	97½	AlaP pf	11	11.		z180	99½	99½	99½	
86¼	72	AlaP pf	8.16	11.		z100	73½	73½	73½	
16¾	13⅞	Alagsco	1.40	9.1	9	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅛
27¼	13½	Alaskin	.66	2.7	22	57	25	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅜
45⅜	23½	Albany	1	2.4	10	4	41¾	41½	41¾	+ ¼
9	6¼	Alberto	.36	4.6	9	8	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
46	31	Albrtsn	1.20	2.7	8	14	44	43⅞	44	+ ¼
41⅛	30¼	AlcanA	2	5.1	5	378	39⅞	39¼	39⅛	− ⅜
32	22⅝	AlcoStd	1.40	4.3	7	38	u32¾	31¾	32¼	+ ½
9⅝	5¼	Alexdr	.40	5.2	6	56	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
34⅝	18½	AllgCp	1	3.2	7	12	31⅞	31⅜	31⅜	− ⅞
28⅞	25¾	AlgCp	pf2.86	10.		1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	− ⅛
14¾	6½	AlgAir			4	390	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
28¼	18	AlgAir	pf1.87	8.4		26	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
26⅜	13¾	AlgLud	1.28	5.1	5	171	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	− ⅜
42	30	AlgLd pf	3	7.4		14	40½	40¼	40½	− ½
23¾	21	AlgLd	pf2.19	10.		18	21¼	21¼	21¼	
18⅝	15¼	AllgPw	1.76	11.	7	194	16¼	16	16⅛	
17¼	14¼	AllenGp s	1	6.5	7	142	15¾	15⅜	15½	+ ¼
34½	20⅞	Allergan	.60	2.0	11	67	30⅝	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	27⅝	AlldCh	2	4.8	9	1831	42¼	40½	41⅛	+ ⅜
13⅝	9⅞	AlldMnt	.86	6.4	7	122	u13½	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
27½	20⅞	AlldStr	1.60	6.2	6	534	26½	25¾	25⅞	− ½
38⅝	27¾	AllisCh	1.80	5.0	6	96	36⅛	35¾	35¾	− ⅜
18⅜	11⅛	AllrAu	.64b	3.8	10	15	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ¾
21⅝	14½	AlphPr	.72a	3.5	8	7	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
57⅛	43⅞	Alcoa	2.80	4.9	5	195	57⅝	56⅞	57¼	+ ⅝
24⅞	13⅛	AmlSug	1	4.2	9	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	− ¼
43½	36½	Amax	s1.80	4.3	9	168	41¾	41⅜	41⅝	− ½
57½	43⅛	Amax pf	3	5.4		12	56	54¾	56	+ ½
32¾	14	Amcord	1.40	4.7	8	118	30	29⅞	29⅞	
25⅛	16¼	Amrce	1.32	5.7	5	18	23⅛	23	23	− ⅛
48¾	23¼	AHess	1.40b	3.3	6	463	42½	41¾	42⅛	+ ⅜
107½	56	AHes	pf3.50	3.8		42	92¾	91¾	92¾	+ ⅜
17⅝	10¾	AmAir	.40	3.2	2	753	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	− ⅜
8	4	AmAir wt				97	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
21¾	18¾	AAir pf	2.18	12.		121	18⅞	18¾	18¾	
20⅝	12¾	ABakr	1.20b	8.3	6	10	14¾	14½	14½	− ½
67⅛	45½	ABrnds	5	7.7	7	121	65⅜	64¾	65	− ¾
33½	30⅝	ABrd	pf2.75	9.0		6	30⅝	d30½	30⅝	− ¼
35⅛	28¾	ABrd	pf2.67	8.0		80	33⅝	33⅜	33½	− ⅛
47⅝	32¾	ABdcst	1.20	2.7	8	674	44½	43⅞	44⅜	+ ⅜
18¾	13¼	ABldM	.70	4.5	7	24	15½	15⅜	15½	
41⅛	34½	AmCan	2.90	7.2	6	55	39	38⅝	38⅝	− ⅜
22¼	19⅝	ACan	pf1.75	8.9		10	19⅝	d19½	19¾	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	ACentry				55	6¼	6	6	
32⅛	23¾	ACyan	1.60	5.3	9	1425	30⅝	29½	30¼	+ ½
15⅞	8⅞	AmDistl				33	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	− ⅛
30¾	19⅝	ADT	1.32e	6.1	6	149	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ¼
23⅝	19⅜	AElPw	2.18	11.	9	897	19⅝	d19⅛	19¼	− ¼
¼	1-32	AElPw rt				32141	1-16	d1-64	1-32	−1-64
36¾	27¼	AmExp	1.80	5.2	7	1249	35	34¼	34½	− ⅜
14¾	8¾	AFamil	.60b	5.2	5	37	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	− ¼
22¼	19	AGIBd	2e	9.9		19	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
20⅜	15½	AGnCv	1.44	7.2		14	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	22¾	AGnIns	1	2.7	6	216	36½	36	36½	+ ½
16½	9⅞	AHerltLf	.48	3.7	8	13	13½	13	13	− ½
20¾	12	AmHoist	1	5.0	6	148	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	+ ⅜
30¾	24⅝	AHome	1.50	5.3	12	588	29¼	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅛
34⅝	23⅝	AmHosp	.80	2.4	13	169	33⅞	32¾	33⅛	− ⅜
13⅛	8	AmInvt	.40	3.7	7	104	10⅞	10¾	10¾	
36⅞	18	AMI	.80	2.5	11	107	33	32¼	32½	
9¼	4⅝	AmMotrs			3	2386	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅜
47	36	ANatR	3.20	7.7	8	61	42	41½	41¾	− ¼
31½	24⅛	ASLFl	n.60a	2.1	6	13	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	− ⅛
19⅝	10¼	AShip	.80a	4.6	56	10	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
58⅛	39	AStand	3	5.4	7	141	55¾	55	55½	+ ¼
10⅛	6	ASteril	.32	3.2	11	229	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
32⅛	23½	AmStr	.80	2.5	4	47	32	31⅜	32	+ ⅝
59⅜	57¾	AmStr pf				30	58¼	57⅞	58¼	+ ⅜
64¾	55⅛	ATT	5	9.0	7	3606	55⅞	d55⅛	55⅝	− ¼
67⅜	59⅞	ATT pf	4	6.7		43	60⅛	d59⅝	59⅝	− ½
49⅛	43⅜	ATT pf	3.64	8.1		2	45	45	45	
50⅝	44⅛	ATT pf	3.74	8.1		66	46¼	46	46¼	
14⅞	10¼	AWatWk	.92	6.8	5	5	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
21	15½	Ameron	1	5.3	6	11	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
14¾	9½	AmesD	.40b	2.9	5	9	14	13¾	13¾	− ⅛
42⅛	27¼	Ametek	1.80	4.4	10	67	41¼	40¾	41⅛	+ ⅛
24	15⅝	Amfac	1.20	4.8	6	1120	u24¾	23⅞	24¾	+1
40⅛	29½	AMP Inc	.76	2.1	12	247	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	13⅞	Ampco	.60	2.8	7	14	22	21¾	21¾	− ¼
18¾	10⅞	Ampex	.05e	.3	11	210	18⅜	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅜	AmrepCp			7	23	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
24⅝	14⅛	Amstar	1.35	6.1	9	241	22⅛	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
7¾	6⅜	Amst pf	.68	9.9		1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
43	29¼	Amsted	2	4.9	7	78	40⅞	40⅜	40⅞	+ ⅝
21½	14¾	Analog s			15	69	20⅜	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅜
18¾	16	Anchor	s1.20	6.8	5	57	18¼	17⅝	17¾	− ⅛
25⅞	18⅛	AnClay	1.12	5.0	6	28	22¾	22½	22½	
8¼	5⅛	Angelica	.34	5.0	7	41	7	6¾	6¾	− ⅛
18⅝	8½	Anixter	.40	2.2	8	197	18⅝	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛
30	18⅞	Apache	s.40	1.4	12	122	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	− ⅜
17⅝	7½	ApldDig			8	127	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ¼
39⅞	18½	ApldDig pf	1	4.9		1	20½	20½	20½	−1
11½	5⅛	ApplMg			9	47	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
27⅛	17½	Arcata	1.12	4.5	6	43	25	24⅞	25	− ⅛
31¼	25	Arcat	pf2.16	7.5		26	29½	28⅞	28¾	−1¼
25⅛	12¾	ArchrD	.20b	.9	14	323	23⅛	23	23¼	− ¼
11⅞	6	ArctEn	.10e	1.3	13	11	8	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
21⅛	18¼	ArizPS	2	11.	7	433	19⅛	18¾	19	
112⅜	103	AriPpf	10.70	10.		z80	105	104½	105	+2
17⅛	8⅞	ArkBst	.60b	6.1	21	8	10	9¾	9⅞	− ⅛
46¼	28⅞	ArkLGs	2.20	4.7	10	75	u46⅞	45½	46⅜	+1⅜
5¼	1⅝	ArlenRly				436	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
10⅜	5¼	Armada			9	7	9½	9½	9½	
23⅝	17	Armco	1.50	6.2	5	420	u24¼	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅜
30½	25½	Arm pf	2.10	6.8		41	u30¾	30	30¾	+1
55	47	Armr	pf4.75	10.		z40	48	47	47	
20⅝	14⅞	ArmCk	1.10	5.9	8	776	18¾	18	18¾	+ ¾

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
32	18⅛	ArmRu	1.20	5.9	4	24	20⅝	20½	20½	− ⅛
22⅞	15¾	AroCorp	1b	4.7	5	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	
26⅝	7⅞	ArrowE	.20r	.8	7	44	24¾	24	24½	− ½
18¾	12	Arvin	1	7.5	4	30	13½	13⅜	13⅜	− ⅛
29¼	22¼	Arvin pf	2	8.2		2	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞	
25⅝	13⅝	Asarco	1	4.1	4	629	24⅞	24½	24½	− ¼
45½	31	AshlOil s	2	5.2	5	106	39	38½	38¼	−1⅛
21½	15⅝	AsdDG	1.50	7.6	7	58	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	− ⅛
22⅛	15½	Athlone	1.20	6.0	5	7	20	19¼	20	+ ⅛
22⅞	17½	AtCyEl	1.84	9.8	8	48	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	− ⅛
71	49⅞	AtlRich	2.80	4.0	9	1200	70¼	69⅞	70¼	
49½	41	AtlRc	pf3.75	8.9		z220	43¾	42	42	−1¼
84⅝	58¾	AtlRc	pf2.80	3.4		19	83¼	83	83	−1
20⅛	9½	AtlasCp				50	17½	16¾	16⅞	− ⅛
37⅛	27¾	AutoDta	.64	1.8	16	271	36⅜	35¾	36⅛	+ ⅛
32	18½	AvcoCp	1.20	4.8	3	735	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞	+ ⅛
79	49	Avco pf	4.20	6.7		1	62½	62½	62½	−1
19⅛	12¾	Avery	.60	3.2	8	30	18⅞	18¾	18¾	− ⅛
26⅛	13¾	Avnet	.80	3.3	7	167	24⅞	24¼	24⅜	
59	45⅝	Avon	2.80	5.6	12	412	49⅞	49¼	49¾	+ ¼
		— B—B—B —								
65⅛	12⅛	BAV Liq	52c			6	12⅞	12¾	12¾	− ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	BT Mtg				14	2⅝	2½	2½	
12⅛	6⅞	Bache	.50a	4.6	6	47	11	10¾	10⅞	
49	27	Bakrlnt	.60	1.2	16	308	u49¼	48¼	49⅛	+ ½
40½	17½	BaldwU	1.20	3.3	8	37	36	35½	35⅞	+ ⅜
28⅞	20¼	BallCp	1.40	5.7	6	69	25	24½	24½	
48⅝	31⅞	BallyMf	s.10	.3	25	1244	35¾	34	34¾	+ ⅜
26⅞	21½	BaltGE	2.44	10.	7	694	23½	23¼	23⅜	
24⅝	18¼	BanCal	.92	4.5	5	28	21½	20¾	20⅞	− ⅝
19½	15½	Bandag	.60	3.4	10	182	18	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
29¾	17⅝	BangPnt	.80	3.0	5	75	26⅞	25¾	26⅝	+ ⅝
40¼	25	BanP pf	2	5.5		4	36½	35	36½	+1¾
43¼	30⅞	BkNY	2.44a	6.1	6	82	40¼	39½	40	− ¼
17¾	13⅛	BkofVa	1.04	6.8	5	10	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
30⅜	23⅛	BnkAm	1.32	4.7	7	821	28	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅛
48⅛	32⅞	BankTr	3.30	7.3	6	125	45½	44⅞	45⅛	+ ⅜
29	25⅝	BkTr	pf2.50	9.7		11	25⅞	25¾	25¾	− ⅛
17	8⅛	Banner	.14	1.3	9	56	11⅜	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
56⅝	21¼	Barber	1.60	2.8	14	164	u57⅛	56	57⅛	+1⅛
18⅞	10⅛	BardCR	.36	2.5	11	137	14⅞	14½	14½	
21⅝	15½	BarnGp	s.80	3.9	6	11	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
23½	14⅞	BarryW	s.52	2.5	12	32	20⅞	20	20½	+ ⅜
53⅝	32¼	Bausch	2	4.0	8	257	51	49⅝	50	− ⅛
27	23½	Bausch wt				19	25½	24⅞	24⅞	− ⅛
47⅛	33¾	BaxtTrv	.50	1.1	15	237	46⅛	45⅜	45¾	− ⅜
10¼	2⅝	BayCotP			111	302	u10⅛	10	10	+ ¼
27⅜	18¾	BaySlG	2	7.6	8	198	26½	26	26½	− ⅜
12½	9	BaykClg	.48	4.2	6	11	11⅜	11¼	11¼	− ¼
38	25	Bearing	.92	3.0	9	23	30¾	30½	30¼	− ⅛
27½	20⅛	BeatFd	1.20	5.7	8	623	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	
57⅝	43⅞	Beat pf	3.38	7.5		42	45¼	44⅞	45⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	20	Beckm	.28	1.0	17	188	28½	27¾	27⅞	
38⅞	30⅝	BectnD	.84	2.4	11	343	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	− ⅛
37½	20	Beech	1	2.9	10	446	35⅛	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅜
11⅜	2⅞	Beker			15	56	10¾	10½	10⅝	
44⅝	24⅜	BelcoP s	.80	2.0	9	49	41¼	40¾	40¾	− ¼
30⅝	19¼	Belden	1.60	5.5	6	12	29⅝	29¼	29¼	
9	6⅛	BeldnH	.36b	5.0	6	6	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
21⅞	14¾	BellHow	.96	4.5	15	100	21½	21⅛	21⅛	
11⅜	5½	Bellind	.20a	1.9	6	88	10⅝	10½	10½	
19⅞	17⅝	BelCd g	s1.52			21	18	17⅞	18	+ ¼
30	19½	Bemis	1.40	4.7	7	203	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	
43½	33½	Bendix	2.56	6.1	6	43	42⅜	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	21⅛	BenfCp	2	6.6	6	474	30½	30⅛	30⅛	
48	40⅝	Benef	pf4.30	10.		100	42½	42⅛	42½	
27	23½	Benef	pf2.50	10.		z100	25	25	25	+ ⅜
5¼	2⅜	BengtB			13	627	4½	4⅛	4¼	− ¼
8⅞	3½	BerkeyP			12	72	4⅛	4	4	− ⅛
32⅞	20½	BestPd	.16	.6	9	262	26⅞	26	26⅛	− ⅞
25½	19⅛	BethStl	1.60	6.7	3	934	24⅛	23⅝	24	+ ⅜
43½	29¾	BigThr	.88	2.1	15	699	41⅞	40¾	41⅜	+ ⅜
33⅝	14½	Binney	.80	2.6	15	57	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞	
36⅛	17⅛	BisFSL	1.20	3.6	7	9	33½	33¼	33⅜	− ⅛
25¼	15½	BlackDr	.68	2.9	12	435	23⅞	23	23⅜	+ ¼
23⅝	19⅛	BlairJn s	1	4.4	7	138	22⅞	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
25½	13¼	BlissL	1.10	5.4	7	470	20⅝	19½	20⅜	−2⅝
26⅝	19⅞	BlckHR	1.60	6.3	9	37	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ¼
29½	18¼	BlueB	1.60	6.0	6	48	26¾	26⅜	26⅜	− ⅛
14	5⅞	Bluebrd	.28	2.0	9	24	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	
7⅝	3⅞	BobbieBr			4	26	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	
49⅞	37¼	Boeing s	1	2.1	7	1057	48⅝	47⅜	47¾	+ ⅜
38⅝	23½	BoiseC	1.50	4.1	6	665	37¼	36½	36¾	+ ⅛
29⅜	24⅝	Borden	1.82	7.1	6	962	25⅞	25½	25⅝	
34½	26	BorgW	2	6.3	5	88	32¼	31¾	31⅞	+ ⅛
9⅞	4¾	Bormns	.20	3.5	4	25	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	20⅝	BosEd	2.44	11.	6	91	21½	21⅛	21⅛	
93	78	BosE	pf8.88	11.		z10	80	80	80	
12	10	BosE	pr1.17	11.		19	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
14½	12⅝	BosE	pr1.46	11.		21	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
17⅞	9¾	BranlfI	.44	3.8	7	1211	11⅞	11½	11⅝	− ¼
46⅝	20⅝	BraunC	.80	1.8	14	148	44½	43¾	44⅛	+1⅛
30¼	24½	BrigSt	1.20a	4.2	8	45	28½	28¼	28¼	
38¼	30⅛	BristM	1.44	3.9	11	1117	37	36¼	37	+ ⅝
28⅞	16¾	BritPet	1.02e	4.0	5	268	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜	− ⅜
19½	14½	BrkwGl	1.08	6.8	10	58	16	15⅞	15⅞	
25	18⅝	BkUG	2.02	8.8	7	28	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+ ¼
26½	24¾	BkUG	pf2.47	9.6		28	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ¼
23⅞	14⅞	BwnSh	1	4.7	5	8	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	7⅛	Brown	.30	2.0	5	29	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	− ¼
29	22½	BwnGp	2	7.6	5	55	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	− ⅝
15⅝	11	BwnFer	.60	4.3	9	x93	14⅛	13¾	14	+ ¼
17⅞	12¼	Brnswk	.80	5.7	5	451	14⅛	14	14⅛	− ⅛
34⅞	27¾	Brnsk	pf2.40	8.3		11	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	+ ¼
42½	25	BrushW	2	4.8	7	111	41⅝	41¼	41¼	
25	15¼	BucyEr	.88	4.3	7	141	20½	20	20¼	+ ⅛
36½	22	BufFo	1.80	5.1	8	7	35½	35½	35½	
16⅛	10	Bundy	1	7.7	5	39	13¼	13	13	− ⅛
20⅝	17⅞	BunkrH	1.92	11.		1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
29⅝	9½	BunkrR	.84	3.3	7	157	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅝
29¾	18	BnkR	pf1.50	5.9		3	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
20⅜	16¼	Burlind	1.40	8.0	6	235	17⅝	17½	17½	
65	35	BurlNo	2.10	3.5	5	400	60⅝	59⅝	59⅞	− ⅝
7½	6⅝	BrlNo pf	.55	8.0		3	7	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
58¼	36	BrlNo	pf2.85	5.3		46	54⅜	53⅞	54	− ¼
30	17½	Burndy	1	3.2	11	339	u31¾	30¼	31¼	+1⅛
7½	2½	BrnsRL	.10e	1.6		339	6½	6⅛	6¼	
83¼	64⅝	Burrgh	2.20	3.1	11	422	72	70⅝	71⅞	+ ⅝
25¾	14	Butlrin	s.80	3.3	9	85	24⅜	23⅞	24⅜	+ ⅜
13⅞	6⅞	Buttes			43	149	12¼	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
		— C—C—C —								
30⅛	27	CBI Ind s			12	175	29⅛	27½	28⅞	+1⅜
60¼	44⅛	CBS	2.60	4.9	8	388	53⅝	52½	53⅝	+ ⅝
10¼	4⅜	CCI			5	133	8⅜	8⅛	8½	
59⅞	29	CIT	2.60	4.5	9	588	58⅞	57⅝	58	− ⅛
14⅞	8⅝	CLC	.24	2.2	23	26	11	10½	11	+ ⅜
16	7⅞	CNA Fn			3	64	14⅝	14½	14⅝	− ⅛
20½	13¼	CNA pf	1.10	5.9		38	18½	18½	18½	− ¼
12⅝	9⅝	CNA I	1.08a	10.		44	10¾	10½	10⅝	− ⅛
56	47¼	CPC	3	5.5	8	74	54⅞	54⅝	54¾	− ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
17	14¾	CP Nat	1.64	10.	8	11	16⅞	16¼	16¾	
28½	14¾	CTS	.80	3.4	10	1201	26½	23	23⅞	−2⅝
50	26⅝	CabotC	1.60	3.6	7	43	44⅝	43⅞	44⅝	+ ⅜
19	7⅞	Cadence			6	9	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ½
36⅛	18¼	Caesars s			42	2456	19⅛	d18	18	− ⅞
24⅝	13	Callhn	.50b	2.2	13	350	23⅞	22⅝	23	− ½
7¼	2⅝	CamerB			10	25	5½	5½	5½	
25½	17	CmRL g	s.50			359	24⅞	23⅝	24⅝	− ¼
37½	31⅛	CamSp	1.76	5.3	8	29	33⅛	32⅞	33	
28½	19⅞	CampT	1.08	4.7	8	201	23½	23	23⅛	− ½
34⅝	18⅞	CdPac	g1.40e			1301	34¼	33⅝	34	+ ⅛
16⅛	9	CanalR	.64	4.0	19	10	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
24¾	18⅝	CanMil	n1.16	5.7	6	7	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ¼
47¾	36¾	CapCits	.20	.4	11	578	45	44⅝	44⅝	+ ½
26	18¾	CapHold	.92	4.0	8	105	23⅝	23¼	23¼	− ⅛
5¾	3¼	Caring	g.07e			14	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
29⅝	18¼	Carlisle	s.90	3.5	7	31	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ¼
61	52	CaroCO	5	9.3		z150	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	+ ⅜
10⅞	5⅞	CaroFrg	.40	5.5	6	31	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	
23⅜	18¼	CarPw	2.08	10.	7	688	20¾	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
28¾	24¾	CarP	pf2.67	10.		7	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
32⅝	22⅞	CarTec	1.90	6.1	7	34	31¾	31⅛	31⅛	− ⅜
13	10¾	CarrGn	.98e	8.4		4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
21⅛	16⅝	CarsPir	1.10	5.8	5	28	19	18⅞	18⅞	− ⅜
20½	13¾	CartHw	1.10	5.4	8	189	20½	20⅜	20⅜	
34¼	23¾	CartHw pf	2	5.8		95	34¼	34⅛	34¼	+ ⅛
8⅞	6¾	CartWal	.40	5.1	9	62	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ¼
10¾	6⅝	CascNG	.67r	6.2	7	72	u10⅞	10¾	10¾	
22¼	14⅝	CastlCk	.80b	4.4	9	82	18½	18¼	18¼	− ⅛
63	52⅞	CatrpT	2.10	3.8	8	935	55⅛	54⅞	54⅞	− ⅛
14⅞	10⅞	CecoCp	.60	4.3	4	15	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
48⅝	38½	Celanse	3.20	6.7	5	68	47⅝	47½	47⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	3	Cenco			17	1224	7	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
29¼	14¼	Centex	.25	.9	12	395	29	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅜
16½	14½	CenSoW	1.42	9.8	6	221	14⅝	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
21⅞	18	CenHud	1.96	11.	6	25	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
17½	15¾	CenIlLt	1.70	10.	7	69	16½	16⅜	16¾	
29⅞	25⅝	CnlLt	pf2.87	11.		z190	26	25¾	25¾	
28	24	CnlLt	pf2.62	10.		z700	25¼	25⅛	25½	− ⅛
14⅝	12¾	CenIlPS	1.36	10.	6	133	13⅝	13¼	13¼	
37¼	18	CenLaE	1.68	4.7	8	41	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛	− ¼
16¾	13¾	CeMPw	1.52	11.	7	41	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	
15⅝	11⅜	CenSoya	.84	6.7	6	131	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	− ⅛
28¾	23	CenTel	1.84	6.7	9	69	27⅝	27½	27½	− ⅛
54⅝	19⅞	CentrDat	1b	2.0	16	480	51	50	50⅜	+ ⅛
8⅞	6⅝	CntryTel	.60	7.0	7	52	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	15¼	Crt-teed	.90	5.0	11	58	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
23	15¼	CessAir	.80	4.0	7	740	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅜
28	19	Chmpln	1.40	5.3	6	346	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
27¾	19¾	Chml	pf1.20	4.5		13	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ⅜
13¾	9	ChamSp	.80	6.9	8	155	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	− ⅛
44⅞	4	ChartCo	.48	1.0	11	5123	u47⅝	43⅛	47⅜	+4⅜
40⅝	1	ChartCo wt				2455	u42⅝	39¼	42⅝	+4
25½	21½	CharlCo pf				2600	25	23¼	25	+1⅝
38⅝	28½	ChrlNY	2.44	6.8	5	93	36⅛	35⅝	35⅞	
11	7¾	ChasFd	.76e	7.2		14	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
43⅞	28⅝	ChasM	2.48	5.9	5	205	40⅞	39⅞	40⅝	+ ¼
90¼	81	ChasM	pf7.60	9.2		4	84	83	83	
14½	8⅛	Chelsea	.60b	4.7	4	48	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ¼
44¾	36	ChmNY	3.16	7.9	5	34	40⅝	40⅛	40¼	− ⅛
23½	20⅛	ChNY	pf1.87	8.9		39	21⅛	21	21	− ⅛
24⅛	22¼	ChesVa	s.84	3.7	11	80	23¼	23	23	− ⅜
25⅝	20½	ChesPn	1.08	4.4	10	91	24⅝	24½	24½	
34½	24⅞	Chessie	2.32	8.0	4	105	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	− ⅛
19⅞	5¼	ChiMlw			14	74	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	− ⅛
52½	22	ChiMlw pf				49	40¼	37¼	38	+ ¼
31½	23¼	ChiPneT	2	7.4	7	15	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
7¼	3⅝	ChkFull				30	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
21⅛	6⅝	ChrisCft			9	64	19⅞	19	19	− ⅞
9⅝	4¼	Christn	.40e	4.7	5	130	8⅝	8½	8½	− ⅛
23⅝	14⅝	Chroma	1.10	4.8	6	224	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
89½	62½	Chroma	pf5	5.7		3	88	87	87	
12¾	7⅜	Chrysler	.20l			1007	7⅞	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
4½	2⅛	Chrys wt				183	2⅜	d 2⅛	2⅜	− ⅛
23⅝	13⅛	Chrys	pf2.75	20.		1082	13⅞	13⅛	13⅝	− ⅛
29¼	20⅛	ChurCh	.60	2.3	11	62	26⅛	26⅛	26¼	+ ¼
30¾	27⅝	CinBell	2.52	8.6	5	35	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	18	CinGE	1.96	11.	7	129	18⅝	18½	18½	− ⅛
45½	39	CinG pf	4	10.		z150	39	39	39	
54	47¼	CinG pf	4.75	9.6		z100	49½	49½	49½	
105½	94	CinG pf	9.30	9.6		z10	97	97	97	−1⅜
108	98	CinG pf	9.52	9.7		z320	98	98	98	
25½	18¾	CinMil s	.65	2.9	8	102	22¼	21½	22⅛	+ ⅜
29½	22⅛	Citicrp	1.30	5.4	6	796	24	23⅞	24	
75¾	50¾	CitiesSv	3.60	5.0	11	134	72⅝	72⅛	72⅛	− ¼
2½	1	CitzSoRt				99	2⅛	2	2	
22	12½	CityInv	1.20	6.1	4	461	19¾	19½	19¾	
2¾	1	CityInv wt				45	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
34	21	CityIn pf	2	6.6		98	30¾	30¼	30½	
45	31¾	ClarkE	2.20	5.3	6	89	42	41½	41¾	+ ¼
32⅝	11⅛	ClarkOil	.70	2.4	7	94	29⅝	29	29½	+ ½
37⅛	25⅝	ClvClf	1.40	4.1	9	16	34⅝	34¼	34¼	− ⅛
20⅝	16⅝	ClevEl	1.92	11.	9	112	18⅛	17⅞	18	
86	70	ClvEl	pf7.40	11.		z100	70¼	70¼	70¼	−1¾
89⅝	71¾	ClvEl	pf7.56	10.		z100	73¾	73¾	73¾	
11⅜	7	Clevepk	.60	6.4	22	21	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
13¾	9⅝	Clorox	.76	5.8	8	777	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
13⅜	8¾	CluettPe	.60	5.9	6	245	10⅝	9⅝	10¼	+ ⅜
12¼	10⅛	CluettP pf	1	9.1		20	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
15⅝	5½	Coachm	.30l		25	63	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
30½	12⅞	CstStGs	.40	1.4	7	247	29⅞	28⅝	28⅝	− ½
30¼	17¾	CstSG	pf1.83	6.4		19	29	28½	28½	− ⅜
6	5½	CocaBtl	.44	6.9	8	124	6½	6⅜	6⅜	− ⅛
46⅛	36⅝	CocaCl	1.96	5.2	12	1031	38⅝	38	38	− ⅜
23	19⅝	CldwBk	s.80	4.2	7	x60	19⅜	d19¼	19¼	− ⅛
7⅞	2⅝	Coleco				59	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	− ⅛
20⅞	15¾	ColgPal	1.08	6.2	8	370	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	− ½
12	8¼	CollAlk	.72	7.7	5	264	9½	9¼	9⅜	
18⅝	9⅛	CollinF	.32	1.9	8	150	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
34½	19	ColPen	1.40	5.8	5	383	24½	24	24⅛	
51½	30½	ColInd	2.50	5.2	6	51	47¾	47⅜	47⅜	
110¼	65½	Colt pf	4.25	4.1		2	103	103	103	− ½
36⅞	25⅞	ColGas	2.44	6.9	8	343	35⅝	34⅞	35½	− ⅛
59	53½	ColGs	pf5.62	10.		2	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
58½	54	ColGs	pf5.48	9.9		2	55¼	55¼	55¼	
26¾	14⅝	ColuPct	.42e	1.7	6	85	24⅞	24¼	24½	− ⅜
26⅝	20⅛	ColSOh	2.32	10.	10	79	23½	22⅞	23	
27	21¼	CSO pf	2.42	9.5		4	25½	25½	25½	
54	31⅞	CmbEn	2.20	4.5	9	121	49⅞	48¾	49	+ ¼
16	9⅝	CmbEq	.14b	1.2		142	11⅞	11½	11¾	− ⅛
27⅛	22⅜	CmwE	2.60	11.	8	786	22¾	22⅜	22⅝	− ⅛
20¼	17	CwE pf	1.42	8.2		3	17¼	17¼	17¼	− ⅛
22	17⅞	CwE pf	1.90	11.		22	18¼	18	18	+ ⅛
23	18⅜	CwE pf	2	11.		4	19	19	19	−1⅛
27⅞	24⅞	CwE pf	2.37	9.5		23	25	25	25	− ⅛
31	25⅝	CwE pf	2.87	11.		11	25⅝	d25¼	25⅝	− ⅛
47½	36⅝	Comsat	2.30	5.4	8	104	42½	41⅞	42⅜	+ ⅛
25½	12⅝	CoPsyc	.60	2.5	12	93	24	23⅝	23⅞	− ⅛
22¼	18⅝	ComPS	1.88	10.	6	6	19	18⅞	18⅞	− ⅛
48⅝	28⅝	Compgr	.28	.7	11	142	38⅞	37⅞	38⅛	− ½

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
17⅜	9⅛	CompSci			13	169	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
37	23½	Cptvsn s			22	78	35⅝	34⅞	35⅝	+ ⅜
19½	15½	ConAg	s1.16	6.5	5	31	17⅞	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
33½	21¼	ConsMl	1.80	5.5	5	266	33	32⅝	33	
33⅝	16¼	Congolm	1	3.0	8	375	33¼	32⅝	33⅛	
39½	34½	ConnGn	n1.32	3.6	6	126	37½	36⅝	37	+ ⅛
27⅛	17	ConnM	2	8.0	70	105	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	− ⅛
18¾	15⅝	CnnNG	1.60	9.3	9	3	17¼	17⅛	17¼	− ⅛
42⅜	24½	Conoco	1.70	4.1	7	961	42⅜	41¼	41⅞	+ ¼
22⅝	12¾	Conrac	.80	4.8		36	16¾	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅜
25	21	ConEd	2.44	11.	6	354	23¼	23	23⅛	
80⅛	69½	ConE pf	6	8.0		1	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	−1⅛
51½	45¾	ConE pf	5	11.		11	47	46¾	46⅞	− ¼
25¼	21	ConFds	1.60	6.5	7	224	24¾	24½	24½	− ⅛
67	54	ConF	pf4.50	7.5		4	61	60¼	60¼	− ⅜
32½	19¾	CnsFrt	1.30	4.9	5	236	26¾	26⅜	26¾	− ⅛
45	33⅝	CnsNG	3	6.9	7	68	43⅝	43	43¼	+ ⅛
115	107	CnG	pf10.96	10.		z1000	108	107	108	−1½
25¼	19	ConsPw	2.36	11.	6	104	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
47½	38⅝	CnPw	pf4.50	11.		z270	42	41⅛	41⅛	− ⅞
26¼	21½	CnPw	pr2.50	11.		2	22½	22½	22½	
24⅜	19½	CnPw	pr2.23	11.		7	20	19⅞	20	
26½	21⅛	CnPw	pr2.43	11.		11	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
77	64¼	CnPw	pf5.50	8.0		3	68⅝	68⅛	68⅛	− ⅜
17½	7⅛	ContAir	.30e	2.4	6	773	12⅝	12⅛	12½	
8½	3⅝	ContlCop			11	19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
12	10	CntC pf	1.25	12.		z200	10½	10½	10½	
27⅜	22⅞	CntlCorp	2	7.7	5	534	26¼	25⅞	26⅛	− ⅛
32⅛	25⅝	CntlGrp	2.20	7.4	8	439	30	29⅝	29⅝	− ½
25¼	20¾	CntlGp pf	2	9.5		11	21	21	21	− ⅜
49	45⅛	CntlGp	pf4.50	9.9		220	45⅝	45½	45½	
31⅞	24¼	Contill	1.60	5.7	6	556	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	
17⅞	14⅝	ContTel	1.36	8.1	8	115	17	16¾	16⅞	
48⅝	28⅝	CtlData	.40	.8	8	580	47⅝	46¾	47⅝	+ ⅜
49½	43⅜	CnDt	pf4.50	9.9		z20	45½	45½	45½	+ ⅜
30⅝	25½	Conwd	1.60	5.6	8	9	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	− ½
10⅛	3⅝	CookUn	.07e	.7	16	1851	9½	8⅞	9½	+1⅛
59⅝	41½	Coopln	1.84	3.2	9	54	57½	57	57⅛	+ ½
36¼	31⅛	Coopl	pf2.90	8.3		43	35⅞	34⅝	35⅜	+ ⅛
26¼	14⅝	CoopLab	.60	3.0	9	150	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ¼
17	10⅛	CoopTR	.80	6.2	4	16	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
17	13⅛	CopT	pf1.25	7.9		11	16	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅜
24⅝	17¾	Copeind	.84	3.9	8	14	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
21⅝	15⅝	Coppwd	1.36	6.8	5	4	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅝	Corduro	.44	8.8	9	29	5¼	5	5	− ⅛
17⅝	12⅝	Coreln	s.58	3.4	7	18	17⅛	16⅞	17	
65	51	CornG	1.88	3.1	8	105	61⅝	60	60¼	+ ⅛
30⅝	20½	CorrBlk	1.56	5.3	11	11	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	− ⅛
26	16½	Cowles	1	4.1	20	4	24½	24½	24½	
64⅝	46⅝	CoxBdct	.75	1.2	11	17	63	62½	62¾	+ ¼
13½	7¼	Craig	.25	3.4	13	18	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
36½	23	Crane	1.40b	4.1	8	30	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	+ ⅜
12	6⅝	CredtF	.44	4.8	7	47	9¼	9	9⅛	
35⅝	24	CrockN	2	6.1	5	81	33⅛	32⅝	33	+ ¼
27¼	22⅝	CrckN	pf2.18	8.6		36	25⅜	25¼	25⅛	− ⅜
18⅝	12⅝	CrmpK	1.04	6.1	6	6	17	16⅝	17	
33¼	19⅞	CrouHl	1.25	3.9	10	21	32¼	31⅜	32⅛	− ⅛
34⅝	26½	CrwnCk			8	130	34¼	33⅞	34	+ ¼
43½	29¾	CrwZel	2.10	5.5	8	304	38⅛	37⅝	37⅞	− ⅛
60½	32	CrumF	2.52	4.7	5	189	54⅝	53⅞	54	− ½
18	8⅝	Culbro	.60	7.2		143	8⅜	d 8⅜	8⅜	− ⅜
39⅝	29⅝	CumEn	1.80	5.3	5	52	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	+ ⅜
13	8⅝	CunnDrg	.32	2.8	8	6	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	− ⅛
11⅞	10	CurrInc	1.10	11.	4	14	10½	10⅜	10⅜	− ⅛
20½	11⅜	CurtW	.80	4.8	8	40	16⅝	16⅝	16½	+ ⅛
27½	21⅜	CurtW A	2	7.7		4	26½	26⅛	26⅛	− ⅛
29⅝	17½	Cyclps	.88	3.3	4	45	27⅞	26⅝	26⅝	− ⅛
40⅞	15¼	Cyprus	.80b	2.0	11	214	40⅝	40¼	40⅞	+ ⅛
		— D—D—D —								
14⅝	8½	DPF			4	109	10⅛	9¾	10	
8⅛	4½	Damon	.20	3.1	159	317	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	− ⅛
18⅝	9½	DanRiv	1	5.8	5	161	17⅞	16⅝	17¼	+ ⅜
31⅞	25⅝	DanaCp	1.48	5.0	6	171	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	+ ⅛
23¾	15	Daniel	.26b	1.2	11	12	21⅞	21	21⅞	+ ⅛
47⅞	34½	DartInd	1.80	3.9	8	311	46½	46¼	46½	+ ¼
47¾	34½	Dart pf	2	4.3		14	46⅝	46⅜	46⅝	+ ⅛
74½	52¼	DataGen			14	145	69	67⅝	67⅝	−1⅛
48⅛	25⅝	DataTer	.30	.7	14	134	44⅜	43½	44¼	+ ⅝
88½	48	Datapnt			15	60	85⅝	84½	85⅝	+1
18½	13⅝	Dayco	.50b	2.9	4	391	17⅝	16⅝	17½	+1⅛
86	65½	Dayc pf	4.25	4.9		z110	u87	86	86	+1⅛
44⅞	33⅛	DaytHd	1.60	3.7	6	131	43⅝	43½	43⅝	+ ⅜
17⅞	14⅝	DaytPL	1.74	11.	9	100	16⅛	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
40⅛	30¼	Deere	1.60	4.1	7	703	39	38⅝	39	+ ⅜
14½	12¼	DelmP	1.38	10.	7	78	13⅝	13½	13½	
53⅝	36½	DeltaA	1.20	2.8	6	175	43⅜	43	43½	− ¼
8¼	5⅝	Deltec	2.50c		22	14	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
14¾	7⅛	Deltona			18	30	12⅞	12¾	12¾	− ⅛
21¾	17¾	DenMf s	1	5.2	7	24	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅛
32⅜	17⅝	Dennys	.88	4.4	7	76	20½	20	20	− ⅛
20¾	13¾	Dentsply	.88	5.2	11	29	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
15⅞	10	DeSoto	1	8.1	9	61	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
16⅛	13⅝	DetEd	1.60	11.	7	840	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
73⅝	59⅝	DetE	pf5.50	8.5		6	65	64⅝	64⅝	+ ⅜
96¼	81	DetE	pf9.32	11.		z200	86	85	86	+1
27½	24¼	DE pfF	2.75	11.		3	24½	24½	24½	− ⅛
27¾	24¾	DE pfB	2.75	11.		4	24¾	24½	24½	− ⅛
24	19⅝	DetE	pr2.28	11.		14	20	20	20	− ⅛
25⅜	16	Dexter	1	4.3	9	60	23⅝	23½	23½	− ⅛
14⅞	9¼	DiGior	.56	5.0	7	129	11⅝	10½	11⅛	+ ⅜
26½	15½	DialCp	1.20	5.5	7	8	22	22	22	− ¼
43¼	30	Diaml	2.20b	5.3	9	27	41½	41⅜	41⅜	− ⅛
27½	19	DiamS	1.48	5.6	8	960	26¼	25⅝	26¼	+ ¼
30	16⅝	Diebold	.70	2.4	13	40	29⅝	29	29	− ⅛
65½	44⅝	DigitalEq			15	404	63⅝	63⅛	63¼	+ ⅜
14⅝	7	Dillingm	.60	4.8	5	174	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅜
27¼	20½	Dillngm	pf2	8.0		5	25¼	25	25	− ½
22⅝	19¼	Dillon	s1.08	5.4	10	19	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
44½	33	Disney	.48	1.2	12	911	40⅝	40	40	−1
5½	1⅞	Divrsfdln			10	158	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
6⅛	2¼	DivrsMtg				100	5½	5⅜	5½	
20¼	13⅝	DrPepr	.68	4.6	12	2747	15⅛	14¾	14¾	− ¼
34¼	14	Documat			10	144	23⅛	21⅝	22	−1¾
46½	34⅜	DomeM g	s.32			358	45⅝	45¼	45⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅛	DonLJ	.14	3.1	14	76	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
32¼	25½	Donnly	1	3.5	9	151	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	
20	11	Dorsey	.75	4.0	6	29	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
60⅝	39½	Dover	1.72	2.9	10	6	60¼	60	60	
32½	24⅝	DowCh	1.60	4.9	9	2271	32½	31⅝	32½	+ ⅝
39⅝	31¼	DowJn	1.44	3.7	13	18	39⅝	39¼	39¼	− ⅛
35⅛	23⅞	Dravo	1.28	4.2	8	17	30⅝	30½	30½	
52½	35	Dressr	1.10	2.2	9	266	50⅞	50⅛	50⅛	− ⅛
17¼	14½	DrexB	1.60	10.		6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅛
20⅞	10	Dreyfs	.85e	4.5	7	20	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
45¼	38⅝	duPont s	2	4.5	7	1071	44	43½	44	+ ⅛
62	53⅝	duPnt	pf4.50	8.4		1	53½	d53½	53½	− ⅛
20⅜	16½	DukeP	1.80	9.8	7	299	18½	18¼	18¼	
101¾	85⅝	Duke	pf8.70	9.9		z50	88	88	88	−1¼
95⅝	79⅛	Duke pf	8.20	9.9		z7310	84⅝	d79	83	+1
29½	25⅝	Duke	pf2.69	10.		1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
104⅛	99⅝	Duk	pfN8.84	8.9		z5770	99⅝	d99	99⅝	− ⅛
40	30⅝	DunBr	1.76	4.6	13	191	38½	37⅞	38⅛	+ ⅜
17⅝	14¼	DuqLt	1.80	12.	12	222	15⅛	15	15	− ⅛
24	19	Duq	prK2.10	11.		10	20⅛	19½	19½	−1
88	65	Duq pf	7.20	10.		z108	70½	70½	70½	+ ½
11⅜	6	DutchB	.16	1.7		8	9½	9⅝	9⅝	
7	4⅝	DynAm	.10a	1.8	7	23	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
		— E—E—E —								
38⅞	24¾	EG&G	.60	1.6	13	542	38	37¼	38	+ ⅝
3½	2	EMI	.18e	9.0	13	274	2⅛	2	2	
34¼	21	E Sys	1.28	3.7	11	15	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞	− ⅛
25⅝	19	EagleP	.88	3.8	8	23	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
25	17⅝	Easco	1.20	6.2	6	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	− ⅛
13¾	7	EastAir			3	336	8⅛	8	8⅛	
25¾	22	EsAir	pf2.69	12.		20	22¼	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
24	13	EastGF	.92	4.2	12	565	21⅞	20⅞	21⅞	+ ⅜
16⅝	13¾	EastUtl	1.60	11.	8	27	14½	14⅜	14⅜	− ⅛
66⅞	52⅝	EsKod	2.40	4.4	9	1220	55⅛	53⅝	54	− ⅝
43¾	33	Eaton	2.58	6.2	5	45	42	41½	41½	− ⅛
21½	14⅝	Echlin	.44	2.2	13	681	20⅛	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
32	23½	EckrdJk	.80	2.8	12	48	29½	29	29¼	+ ½
35	24⅜	EdisBr	1.32	4.5	7	159	29⅞	29½	29½	− ⅛
24¼	14	Edwrd	.60a	3.6	5	22	16⅝	16¼	16¼	− ⅛
22¼	13⅞	ElPaso	1.32	6.1	7	514	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	21	EPG	dpf2.35	11.		122	22⅛	22	22	
12⅜	8⅞	ElcorCp	.20	2.0	7	31	10⅛	10	10	− ⅛
10¾	5½	ElecAssc			14	337	8⅝	8	8½	+ ⅝
28	15⅜	EDS	1	4.0	14	21	24⅞	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	3¼	ElMeMg			5	72	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
11¼	7⅛	EMM	pf.75k			9	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ¼
28⅝	17½	Elgin	1.60	6.6	8	88	24½	24⅛	24⅛	− ⅜
6¼	3½	Elixir			4	23	4⅛	4	4	− ⅛
39	32¼	EmrsEl	1.44	4.1	11	285	35½	35	35⅛	− ⅛
26¼	16⅝	EmryA	1	4.5	12	313	23¼	22⅛	22⅛	− ⅜
42⅝	30¼	Emhart	2.40	5.9	7	35	40⅞	40⅝	40⅝	− ⅛
15	12½	EmpDs	1.40	11.	7	25	12½	12½	12½	
26	13⅝	EmpGas	.50	1.8	9	89	u28⅞	26	28½	+2⅞
49⅜	23⅝	EngMC	1.50	3.2	8	791	47⅞	47¼	47¼	− ⅛
21	13⅞	EnnisB	s.56	3.1	8	7	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	− ⅛
27⅛	16¾	Ensrch	1.36	5.2	12	175	26⅜	25⅞	26¼	+ ¼
18	13⅜	Entex s	.80	4.7	9	109	17⅛	16¾	17	
27⅜	16	Envrtec	1	5.1	15	128	19⅞	19½	19½	− ⅛
26	20⅝	Equifx	2.20	10.	7	5	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	− ⅛
12⅝	10⅛	Equimk	.96	8.9	6	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
25¾	22⅛	Eqmk	pf2.31	10.		18	22⅜	d22⅛	22⅛	− ⅛
21⅞	17⅞	EqutG	s1.64	7.5	5	77	u22	21⅜	21⅞	+ ½
21⅜	16⅛	EqtLf	2	12.	9	54	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	− ⅛
30	23⅝	Esmrk	1.84	6.5	7	185	28⅝	27¾	28⅛	+ ¼
23⅝	8½	Esquire	.70	3.5	7	22	20⅛	20	20⅛	− ⅛
16½	10⅝	EssexCh	.70	5.3	6	12	13½	13¼	13¼	
27⅞	9⅝	Estrlin	.80	3.1	8	61	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ½
30	19⅞	Ethyl	1.35	4.9	6	14	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	− ⅛
24⅞	16	EvanP	1.20a	5.2	6	216	23⅛	22⅝	23	+ ¼
14⅞	12⅜	Evan	pf1.40	11.		3	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
35½	23½	ExCelO	1.90	5.4	7	68	35⅛	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
18⅞	15⅝	Excisr	1.77e	11.		24	16½	16½	16½	− ⅛
57⅞	47½	Exxon	4	7.0	8	1546	57⅝	57	57⅛	+ ⅜
		— F—F—F —								
29½	22	FMC	1.40	5.1	6	190	28	27½	27½	− ½
39	31½	FMC pf	2.25	6.1		4	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	− ⅜
11⅝	7¼	Fabrge	.40	4.1	9	130	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
8	5	FabriCtr	.28	5.2	5	18	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
7	3⅝	FacetEnt			96	356	u 7¼	6⅝	6¾	− ¼
35⅛	25	Fairchd s	1	2.9	7	179	35	33⅞	34⅝	+ ⅝
11⅜	8⅝	FairmtF	.76	7.0	12	21	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
11	8⅝	Fairmt pf	1	9.5		z500	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
15⅝	9	FamDir	.40	2.7	8	5	14⅝	14¾	14¾	− ⅛
17	11⅞	FrWstFn			5	15	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅛
5½	2½	FarahMf				19	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	
7¼	4	Fedders				101	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
46¼	31⅛	FedCo	2.40	6.2	5	35	38⅝	38	38½	+ ½
33⅞	21	FedExpr			13	551	33¼	31⅝	33	+ ⅜
28⅛	15⅝	FdMog	s1.08	6.0	5	160	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	+ ⅜
19⅜	15	FedNM	1.28	7.0	6	1162	18½	18¼	18¼	
29⅞	18⅛	FedPB	.90	3.5	23	122	26⅛	25⅝	26	− ⅛
17⅞	12⅛	FdSignl	s.80	5.0	7	34	16⅝	16	16	− ⅜
37½	28⅛	FedDSt	1.70	5.7	7	258	30¼	29½	29⅞	+ ⅜
30½	18¾	Ferro	1.20	4.9	6	94	24⅝	24	24½	+ ¼
13½	7	FldFln	.60	5.0	4	66	12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ¼
35⅛	29½	FldUnl	2.80	8.3	6	9	33⅞	33½	33⅝	+ ½
37¾	22⅛	Fldcst	1.40a	4.7	5	41	30	29½	29⅝	− ½
18½	9	Filmwy	.20b	1.3	10	x260	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	
11	8⅝	Filmwy pf				20	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
19	10	FinCpA	.50	3.0	7	40	16⅝	16¼	16¾	+ ¼
19½	11⅝	FinSBar	1	5.7	5	105	17⅞	17⅛	17½	− ¼
45½	21¼	FinlFed	1.40	3.9	6	16	35⅝	35⅜	35½	+ ⅛
13⅞	9½	Firestn	.97e	9.7		3072	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
21⅞	14	FtChrt	.80	4.2	6	289	19⅛	19	19⅛	
25⅛	16⅛	FstChic	1.20	6.7	5	108	18¼	18	18	− ⅛
40⅜	31½	FtBnTx	1.56	3.9	8	100	40	39½	39¾	
42¼	31¼	FtInBn	1.40	3.6	8	78	38⅝	38¼	38⅜	− ⅛
18⅝	8	FstMiss	.40	2.4	31	141	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	− ⅛
33⅝	25	FstNBo	2.20	6.8	5	113	32⅝	32	32½	+ ¼
25¼	21	FNSlBn	2.20	9.6	6	15	23⅛	23	23	
16¾	12⅞	FstPa	1.32	9.7	8	157	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
3⅝	1⅞	FstPa wt				14	2⅝	2½	2½	
2⅝	1⅛	FtPaMtg				8	2½	2½	2½	− ⅛
19½	10½	FtUnRt	1.20	7.1	18	37	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	+ ¼
8⅛	6⅛	FtVaBk	.50	6.8	6	40	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
29	22½	FtWisc	1.88	6.8	5	5	27⅝	27½	27½	
34¼	19⅝	FischM	1.40	5.4	7	208	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
15½	7⅝	FishFds	.60	6.8		66	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	− ⅛
21¼	13¼	FishrScl	.52	2.6	8	43	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	FleetEnt	.52	5.9	4	120	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
21½	15½	Fleming	.98	5.0	7	12	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
23	13	FlexiV	.80	5.2	5	50	15½	15⅜	15⅜	− ⅛
15	13⅝	Flexi	pf1.61	12.		6	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	− ⅛
50⅝	25¼	Fintkl	1.40b	2.8	8	47	49⅝	49	49½	− ⅛
63	38¼	FlaECst			5	5	56⅝	56⅜	56⅜	− ⅛
29	25⅝	FlaPL	2.40	9.3	7	1299	25⅝	d25⅛	25⅞	− ¼
32⅝	27¼	FlaPow	2.76	9.8	6	272	28½	28	28⅛	− ⅛
40¼	20⅞	FlaStl	1.80	4.6	4	8	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
42⅝	34½	Fluor s	1	2.4	11	317	41¾	40⅝	41⅝	+ ½

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
22½	16¼	FooteC	1.70	7.9	7	17	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
46½	39	FordM	4	9.3	3	1711	43½	43	43⅛	− ⅜
27	17⅝	ForMK	1.56	6.1	5	236	26	25½	25⅝	+ ⅜
43⅛	27¼	FMK	pf1.80	4.3		33	41⅝	41¼	41⅜	+ ½
14	12⅛	FtDear	1.24	9.8		38	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
47¼	35½	FrtHow	1.32	3.0	10	171	44⅝	43⅞	44⅛	+ ½
26½	19⅞	FosWh	s.64	2.7	7	238	24⅝	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
18¾	5⅛	Fotomet	.25i		27	850	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
43⅜	24⅛	FourPhs			13	86	37	36⅝	37	+ ⅜
14	8⅝	FoxStaP	.68	4.9	6	98	10	9⅞	9⅞	
44⅜	29⅝	FoxBro	1.20	3.1	18	274	38⅞	38½	38½	− ⅛
11	5⅛	FrankM	.30	3.1	6	171	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅛
58⅞	30	FrptMn	s1.20	2.5	16	412	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛	− ⅛
20	11	Frigitrn	.30	2.6	9	42	11½	11⅜	11½	
48	25⅝	Fruehf	2.40	7.5	4	99	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛	− ⅛
14⅝	7½	Fuqua	.44	3.1	4	927	14¼	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅝
15¼	12¼	Fuqa	pf1.25	8.8		5	14½	14⅛	14¼	− ⅛
		— G—G—G —								
14½	9⅝	GAF	.68	6.2	5	223	11¼	11	11	
19½	14⅛	GAF pf	1.20	7.7		22	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
40⅞	23¾	GATX	2	5.3	9	166	38¼	37⅞	38	+ ¼
50	30	GAT pf	2.50	5.2		1	48	48	48	− ½
34	12⅛	GCA	.20	.6	21	713	33¼	32¼	32⅝	− ⅛
14⅞	6⅝	GDV			5	20	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
7⅛	4⅝	GF Eqp			10	18	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ¼
22⅝	12⅛	GK Tec	1.10	5.3	11	104	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	+ ⅜
27¼	20	GK pf	1.94	7.7		26	25½	25⅛	25¼	
3⅞	1⅜	GMR Pr			34	21	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	− ⅛
37⅛	23⅜	GamSk	1.50	5.3	5	5	28¼	28¼	28¼	− ⅜
48⅝	39½	Gannett	1.76	3.8	13	211	45⅝	45	45⅛	+ ⅜
13½	6⅛	GapStr	.38	4.5	5	82	8⅝	8⅛	8½	+ ¼
29⅛	18	Garfink	1.24	6.8	6	7	18½	18¼	18¼	
16¼	12⅝	GasSvc	1.28	8.1	6	44	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	6	Gatewy	.60	6.7	4	4	9	9	9	
47¼	23⅝	GearhtO	.32	.7	21	113	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝	− ⅛
35½	23	Geico	1	2.8	10	143	35⅝	34⅝	35¼	
28	20¼	GemCa				2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	− ⅛
13	9⅝	GAInv	1.22e	9.7		8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
64⅝	29¼	GnAmO	.60b	1.1	25	193	55½	54¼	54¾	+ ¼
17⅞	14	GnBcsh	.80	5.0	4	8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
17½	6¼	GnCare s			17	361	16⅛	15⅝	16	− ⅛
25⅞	18	GCinm	s.56	2.3	10	69	23⅞	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
45⅝	27¾	GDyn s	1.20	2.8	7	147	44¼	43¼	43⅝	− ⅛
60	50	GDyn	pf4.25	7.1		1	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	+ ½
55⅝	45½	GenEl	2.80	5.6	9	1417	50⅞	50⅛	50⅛	− ⅛
36½	28¾	GnFds	2	5.7	7	1193	35⅝	34⅞	35	+ ¼
47	21⅞	GnGth	1.56e	3.7	31	432	43⅞	42½	42⅝	− ⅜
23¼	9⅛	GnHost	.70	3.5	9	319	20⅜	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
47⅝	22½	GnInst	.80	1.9	9	221	43⅝	42½	42⅞	
46	31	GnInstr pf	3	7.1		6	43	42½	42½	− ⅛
20⅞	10¼	GenMed	.44	3.4	9	64	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
31⅛	23⅞	GnMills	1.16	4.5	9	360	25⅞	25½	25⅝	− ⅛
65½	53⅝	GMot	6.30e	10.	4	2423	62⅛	61⅜	61⅞	+ ¼
52	43⅝	GMot	pf3.75	8.4		1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	− ⅛
69	58⅛	GMot pf	5	8.6		3	58	d57⅝	57⅝	− ¼
18¼	9¾	GnPort	.80	5.0	5	64	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	− ⅛
19⅝	8¼	GPU	1.40e	15.	4	621	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
14	5	GnRefr			72	56	12⅝	12½	12½	− ⅛
37⅛	24⅝	GnSignl	1	2.9	11	243	34½	34	34½	+ ⅛
11	6¼	GnSteel	.40b	4.2	8	22	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	
30⅝	26⅞	GTE	2.72	9.7	6	1217	28¼	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
32⅜	27	GTE pf	2.50	8.9		4	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅛
28	24	GTE pf	2.48	10.		131	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	12¼	GTFl	pf1.25	10.		z190	12½	12½	12½	
15½	12¾	GTFl	pf1.30	10.		z430	13½	13	13	
30	20	GTire	1.50	6.8	5	82	22¼	22	22	− ⅛
6¼	3¾	Genesco			19	501	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
24	18⅝	Genst g	s1.20			45	23	22⅛	22¼	− ⅜
26⅞	21	GenuPt	s.88	3.4	12	116	26⅛	25¾	26¼	+ ⅛
30½	24	GaPac	1.10	3.8	9	658	29⅞	28⅝	29	+ ¼
34¾	33⅞	GaPac pfB				5	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	
24⅝	21⅞	GaPw	pf2.56	11.		4	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	22¾	GaPw	pf2.52	11.		1	22½	22½	22½	
27⅞	24⅝	GaPw	pf2.75	11.		14	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
42	21¼	Geosrc	.80	2.0	12	100	41½	40⅝	41	− ⅜
34	24	GerbPd	1.62	5.9	9	338	27⅝	27⅛	27½	+ ¼
62⅜	33	Getty	1.40	2.2	11	864	62⅝	62	62¼	+ ½
18½	17⅝	Getty	pf1.20	6.7		4	18	18	18	
11⅞	6¼	GiantPC	.60	6.3	12	29	9⅝	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
16⅝	10¼	GibrFn	.60	4.0	7	44	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
24½	12¾	GldLew	1	4.6	5	76	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	− ⅛
16⅝	12	GiffHl	s.92	5.8	5	221	16¼	15¾	16	+ ¼
32¼	23⅜	Gillette	1.72	6.5	7	990	27	26½	26⅝	− ⅛
11⅛	6¼	GinosInc	.20	2.0	7	295	10⅜	10	10	− ⅛
25⅝	14	GleasW	.88	3.8	6	189	21½	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
27¼	10⅞	GlobMar	.20	.8	11	75	25⅞	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅝
17	10⅛	GldWFn	.50	3.3	5	11	15⅛	15¼	15¼	− ⅛
23⅝	16⅛	Gdrich	1.44	6.4	4	93	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	− ⅛
18⅝	15	Goodyr	1.30	8.6	5	1779	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅛
23⅜	16⅝	GordJw	.60	2.3	5	108	u25⅝	23½	25⅝	+2⅛
33¼	22⅞	Gould	1.72	6.5	8	50	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	
32	22⅞	Gould	pf1.35	5.2		3	26	26	26	
39⅛	25⅝	Grace	2.05	5.2	8	3446	u40⅝	38⅛	39⅝	+ ⅜
39	31	Grainger	.92	2.5	11	77	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	− ⅛
15⅞	10⅞	Granitvl	1	7.7		36	13⅛	13	13	− ⅛
19½	11¼	GrayDr	.80	7.0	8	4	11½	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅛
10⅝	5	GtAtPc				184	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	− ⅛
32⅛	22⅝	GtLkInt	.68	2.3	5	30	30	29½	29½	− ⅛
27¾	21⅜	GNIro	2.25e	8.5	9	5	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	
40⅝	29⅝	GtNoNk	1.40	3.6	8	205	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	− ⅛
27¼	16¾	GtWFin	s.84	3.3	6	400	25⅝	25⅛	25½	
16⅝	11	Grevh	1.04	7.2	8	508	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
2⅝	5-16	Greyhnd wt				169	2	1⅞	1⅞	
11½	7¾	GrowG	.44b	4.6	6	59	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
6⅝	3½	GthRty				21	5⅝	5½	5½	− ⅛
21⅞	14⅝	Grumm	1.20	6.4	11	41	18⅞	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
12⅛	11¼	Guardin	s.32	2.7	6	6	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	− ⅛
18⅛	11¼	GlfWstn	.75	4.8	3	630	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
71	64½	GlfW pf	5.75	8.9		1	64½	64½	64½	
86	55⅝	GlfW pf	3.87	5.2		1	75	75	75	− ⅛
38⅛	28⅛	GlfW pf	2.50	7.3		17	34½	34¼	34¼	− ½
34⅝	22¼	GulfOil	2.05	6.3	6	1587	33⅛	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅛
18¼	8½	GulfRes	.32	1.8	9	576	17⅞	17½	17¼	+ ⅛
23⅛	14⅝	GulfR	pf1.30	5.8		2	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	− ⅛
22⅝	15¼	GulfR	pf1.60	7.1		68	22⅝	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛
13⅝	11⅜	GlfStUt	1.36	11.	7	410	12⅛	11⅞	12	
50	42	GlfSU	pf4.40	9.7		z10	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
59	48	GlfSU	pf5.08	11.		z10	48	48	48	
27¼	12⅛	GulfUtd	1	3.9	11	2000	25⅝	23⅞	25⅝	+1½
54½	39¾	GlfU pf	3.78	7.3		7	52	52	52	
14¾	6	Gulton	.50	3.7	8	20	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
		— H—H—H —								
5⅝	2¾	HMW			6	528	u 5⅝	5⅛	5½	+ ⅜
8⅝	4⅝	Haloca			4	15	7	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
28½	22	HallFB	1.34	4.7	10	72	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	− ⅛
82	58⅞	Hallibt	1.80	2.3	12	396	80⅝	79⅝	80	+ ½
26	17⅝	HamrP	1.40	6.2	6	87	22⅝	22	22½	+ ⅜
16½	14	HanJS	1.51e	11.		38	14⅝	14½	14½	− ⅛
21½	17½	HanJI	1.84a	10.		19	17⅞	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
21¾	10⅝	Hndlmn	1	7.8	5	65	13	12¾	12⅞	− ⅛
31¼	14¾	HandyH	.60	2.1	75	210	30⅞	29⅞	29⅞	−1
40⅝	26⅝	Hanna	1.80	4.4	7	116	u41⅞	40⅞	41	+1¾
41⅛	26⅜	HarBrJ	1.44	4.1	10	95	35½	35¼	35½	
15⅝	8¼	Hardees	.24	1.8	6	42	13⅝	13½	13½	− ⅛
26	11¾	Harnishf	1	4.3	35	434	24	23¼	23⅛	− ⅛
36⅝	18⅛	Harrah	.50	1.6	16	173	31⅝	30⅞	31⅛	+ ⅝
34⅝	26⅛	HarrBk	2	6.6	7	33	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	
36¼	25	Harris	.72	2.2	13	896	32⅜	31⅝	32⅜	+1⅜
36⅞	28	Harsco	1.80	5.8	6	10	31⅛	31	31	− ⅛
15⅞	10	HartSM	.88	6.8	6	140	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
25¼	16⅛	HarteHk	.56	2.3	13	33	24⅛	24	24	
13	7	HartfZd	.40b	4.0	5	61	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅜
16½	14⅝	HattSe	1.50	10.	10	16	15	15	15	
28⅝	23⅛	HwllEl	2.24	9.1	7	14	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
23⅜	13⅝	HayesA	1.28	8.9	240	47	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
18⅝	10¼	Hazeltn	.60	3.5	7	384	17	16½	17	+ ⅛
23⅝	20⅛	HealthTec s			5	13	21⅛	21¼	21¼	− ⅛
19	8½	Hecks	.30	1.7	9	201	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
19¼	4⅝	HeclaM			11	1418	19⅝	17¾	18	−1¼
28	25⅛	HelmB s			12	76	28	27⅝	27⅝	− ⅛
44¼	38⅛	HelnzH	2.20	5.3	8	187	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜	− ⅛
34⅝	27½	Heinz	pf1.70	5.5		3	30¾	30¾	30¾	
10⅝	6⅛	HeleneC			9	26	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
34	16	Hellrint	1.20	3.8	10	175	32	31¾	31⅞	− ⅛
69	35⅛	HelmrP	.48	.7	14	181	67	66	67	+ ⅜
2⅝	1⅜	HemCap			30		u 2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
8½	7⅛	HemInc	.66e	7.9		11	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
21⅝	14½	Hercuis	1.10	5.4	7	438	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	− ⅛
25	17⅝	Hershy	1.40	5.7	7	74	24½	24	24½	
11⅞	7	Hesston			37	10	9⅞	10		− ¼
18	14⅝	Hesln	pf1.60	10.		7	16⅛	16	16	− ⅛
31⅝	25⅝	Heublin	1.52	5.3	9	1187	28⅝	28¼	28½	+ ¼
57⅞	46⅝	HewltPk	s.40	.7	17	831	57⅝	56½	57	+ ⅝
11⅛	5½	HghVlr	.10	1.0	12	91	10⅛	9½	10	+ ⅛
38⅝	25¼	Hillenbd	1.08	3.0	8	2	36½	36⅛	36¼	− ⅛
35⅜	22	Hilton	1	3.4	9	341	29⅝	29	29¼	+ ½
25	15⅝	Hobart	1.20	5.4	9	71	22½	21⅞	22¼	− ⅛
29¾	15¼	Holiday	.66	3.2	9	782	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅜
43½	24½	HlldyA	.851	2.7		1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅜
24⅝	15	HollyS				768	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	− ⅜
11⅛	9⅝	HmeG	pf1.10	11.		68	9⅝	d 9⅜	9⅝	− ⅛
42½	29	Homst	1.20a	2.9	11	508	41¼	40½	40⅝	− ⅜
28	22	Honda	.37e	1.4	24	7	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
82½	59⅝	Honwll	2.60	3.3	8	686	78½	77⅛	78	+ ¼
25½	18⅛	HoovU	1.24	6.0	6	18	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
11½	2⅛	Horizon				428	9⅝	9¼	9¼	− ⅛
37⅛	24⅝	HospCp	.50	1.4	13	188	36	35⅝	36	+ ⅛
24⅝	13	HostIntl	.60	3.3	6	53	18⅝	17⅞	18¼	+ ¼
36⅝	24	HougM	1.40	4.1	7	2	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	− ⅛
7⅝	5⅛	HousFb	.36	6.5	15	59	5⅝	5½	5½	− ⅛
22	16⅞	HoushF	1.55	7.5	6	166	21	20⅝	20⅝	
48⅛	38⅝	HouF	pf2.37	5.1		12	46½	46¼	46¼	− ⅛
34¼	28⅜	HouF	pf2.50	7.6		15	32¾	32¾	32¾	− ⅛
33¼	26⅞	HousIn	2.36	8.1	6	167	29⅝	28½	29⅛	
36	19⅝	HousNG	1.10	3.2	9	463	34⅛	33⅝	33⅞	− ⅜
27⅞	9	HowdJn	.44	2.8	13	12933	22⅝	20⅝	21⅜	− ⅞
19⅛	15⅝	Hubbrd	1.72	9.7	10	33	17⅞	17⅝	17¾	
23⅛	16½	HudBn	g.30e			5	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	
21	8⅛	Huffy	.68	3.7	8	115	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	− ⅛
46⅝	39½	HughsTl	s.84	1.8	13	366	46½	45⅛	46⅛	+ ½
36⅞	14¼	Human	.75	2.3	14	88	33¾	33	33½	− ½
24⅝	21⅛	Huma	pf2.50	11.		32	22⅝	22⅛	22½	
17⅝	11	HuntCh	.40	2.8	10	29	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
16½	9½	HuntlR				92	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
21⅛	13½	HuttEF	.80	4.1	5	61	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
15½	9⅝	Huyck	.72	4.8	11	75	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅜
		— I—I—I —								
31¼	22⅛	IC Ind	1.84	6.3	5	194	29⅛	28⅝	29¼	+ ¼
49½	39⅛	IC In	pf3.50	8.0		26	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝	− ⅛
8	4	ICN				190	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
49⅛	36	INACp	3	6.4	5	159	47⅛	46⅝	46⅞	− ⅛
26¼	23	INA pf	1.90	7.6		18	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	− ⅛
18	15⅝	INAIn	1.62	10.		6	16	16	16	
14¼	9⅝	IU Int	.95	7.5	34	933	12¾	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅜
42	28⅝	IUInt A				2	38	38	38	−1⅛
17½	13⅝	IUInt	pf1.36	8.4		3	16¼	16¼	16¼	
37	24	IdahoP	2.40	9.9	9	69	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	− ⅛
27½	18⅝	IdealB	1.60	6.2	6	112	26	25⅝	25⅝	− ⅛
7⅜	4	IdealT				31	6⅛	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
25½	20	IllPowr	2.28	10.	8	94	22½	22	22	− ⅛
23⅞	19	IlPow	pf2.04	9.7		z30	21	20¾	21	+ ¾
53⅝	45	IlPow	pf4.47	9.9		z1000	45	45	45	
29½	20⅞	ITW	1	3.7	8	11	27	26⅝	26⅝	− ⅛
29⅝	15	ImplCp	1.20	4.4	5	158	27½	27⅛	27⅛	− ⅛
22½	14⅝	INCO	.40	1.9	80	406	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
84½	67	IndiM	pf7.76	11.		z380	72⅝	69	72⅝	+3⅝
113	103	IndiM pf	12	11.		z60	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	
23½	19⅛	IndiM	pf2.15	11.		13	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
30½	25	IndlGas	2.40	7.9	6	30	30⅛	30	30⅛	
24¼	21⅛	IndlPL	2.12	9.3	7	22	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
21⅜	15⅝	IndlNat	1.44	6.9	6	18	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅜
29	11⅞	Inexco	.10	.5	29	1106	28⅝	27½	28⅛	+ ⅜
61⅛	44⅝	IngerR	3.16	5.6	8	423	57	56⅛	56⅞	
42⅛	30⅝	IngR pf	2.35	6.6		32	36	35½	35⅝	− ⅛
16⅝	11⅜	InerTec	.54	3.3	10	15	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
40⅝	33¼	InldStl	2.80a	7.8	5	132	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜	
16⅝	7½	Insilco	.94b	7.3	6	56	13⅜	12⅝	12⅞	− ⅛
18⅛	13½	Insil	pf1.25	7.8		76	16⅛	16	16	− ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	InsitnvTr				19	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
32⅝	13⅝	Intrgon	.44a	1.5	12	274	29⅝	28⅝	29	+ ⅜
22⅛	18¾	ItcoSe	1.92a	10.		44	19½	19	19	− ⅛
43	34	Interco	2.40	5.9	6	5	40⅞	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅛
32	24⅛	IntDiv	8.17e		7	4	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜	− ⅛
29½	21⅛	Intrlk	2.20	7.8	12	115	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	
17¼	10⅛	IntAlum	.60	4.4	7	35	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	+ ⅛
80	65⅛	IBM s	3.44	5.1	12	3965	68⅝	67⅝	67⅞	− ⅛
26	20	IntFlav	.80	3.7	14	471	22	21⅝	21⅝	− ⅛
45⅛	31⅛	IntHarv	2.50	5.8	4	503	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	
57⅛	34	IntMin	3	5.3	8	76	56⅝	56⅛	56⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	17	IntMult	1.30	6.0	6	83	20⅝	20	20	− ⅜
47⅝	35⅞	IntPapr	2.20	4.9	6	368	45⅛	44⅝	45	− ⅛
24½	8⅛	IntRectf	.32	1.5	9	109	21⅜	20⅛	20⅛	
33⅛	26⅝	IntTT	2.20	7.8	6	1222	28½	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
60	47½	IntTT pfH	4	7.8		2	51	51	51	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
55⅝	44⅝	IntTT pfJ	4	8.5		4	47⅜	46⅞	47⅛	−
54	44	IntTT pfK	4	8.8		62	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝	−
60⅝	49⅝	IntTT pfO	5	9.2		24	54¼	53⅝	54⅛	−
40⅝	32⅝	IntTT	pf2.25	6.4		13	35	35	35	−
57⅝	47½	IntTT	pf4.50	9.0		6	50¼	49⅝	50⅛	
21⅜	15	Intrpce	1.30	6.3	6	15	20⅝	20¾	20⅝	−
40	27⅝	IntstGp	1.60b	5.5	7	42	29⅝	29	29⅛	−
15⅝	13⅞	IntstPw	1.50	11.	7	25	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
24⅝	20⅛	InPw	pf2.28	11.		z200	20⅝	d19⅞	19⅞	−
24⅝	17⅝	IowaBf	s.52	2.3	7	133	23⅛	22⅝	23	+
16⅝	13¼	IowaEl	1.50	11.	6	33	14	d13⅝	13⅞	
21½	18⅞	IowaIlG	2	11.	7	7	19⅛	19	19	
27	21⅞	IowIll	pf2.31	9.6		z20	24	24	24	
27	22⅝	IowaPL	2.52	11.	7	42	24⅛	24	24	−
23⅝	19⅛	IowaPS	2.04	9.5	6	24	21⅝	21⅛	21½	
7⅛	4⅝	IpcoHo	.12	2.1	18	28	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−
28⅝	14	ItekCp			16	917	u29½	27½	29	+
35⅜	8	ItelCp	.88	8.6		380	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
14⅞	8⅞	Itel pf	1.44	18.		99	8⅝	8¼	8¼	−
		— J—J—J —								
27⅞	19½	JmesF	1.40	5.4	11	37	26	25⅝	25⅝	−
13⅞	6⅛	Jamsw	.08b	.7	5	62	10¾	10⅛	10¾	+
19¼	14⅛	Jonizen	1	6.5	5	2	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	−
13⅞	9⅛	JapnF	1.59e	16.		147	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
38	29	JeffPlt	1.20	3.4	9	145	35⅝	35	35	
44	29⅝	JerCpf	4	12.		z100	33¼	33⅛	33¼	
88⅝	59	JerCpf	8.12	12.		z30	66	66	66	−
109	84⅝	JerCpf	11	12.		z110	91	90	90	−
25⅜	16⅝	JerCpf	2.18	12.		11	18	17⅞	18	+
27	19	JewelC	1.68	6.8	7	25	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+
6	2⅝	Jewelcor			13	1126	u 6⅛	5⅝	6	+
32⅝	22½	JhnMan	1.92	7.4	5	181	26¼	25½	26	+
64⅝	58⅝	JnMn	pf5.40	9.1		229	59½	59	59⅛	+
85½	67⅝	JohnJn	2	2.7	15	345	74⅝	73⅝	74	
10⅞	5½	JohnEF			18	44	9⅛	9	9	−
31⅞	21¼	JohnCn	1.10	4.1	7	72	27½	27	27⅛	
16⅝	11⅞	JonLgn	.60	4.6	11	15	13	12⅞	13	+
37½	27⅝	Jorgen	1.30	4.0	5	5	32¾	32	32½	−
22⅝	16⅞	Jostens	1	5.1	8	152	19¾	19½	19½	−
36	27½	JoyMfg	1.72	5.5	9	188	31⅝	31½	31¾	+
		— K—K—K —								
81	47⅝	KLM	3.49e	7.0	10	3	58	49⅝	49⅝	−
28⅝	22⅝	K mart	.84	3.1	9	498	27¼	27	27⅛	
27¾	16⅝	KaisrAl	1.20	5.9	4	154	20½	20⅛	20¼	
29⅝	16⅝	KaisCe	1.40	5.3	5	121	26½	26⅛	26¼	
23⅜	16⅝	KaiC pf	1.37	6.8		7	20½	20¼	20⅛	
63	44	KaiC pf	2.50	4.4		2	57¼	57⅛	57¼	−
46	17	KaisrSt	1.50	3.9	20	263	39	37⅝	38¼	
9⅛	6½	KaneMll	.28	3.4	5	18	8⅛	8¼	8¼	
19⅝	12⅝	Kaneb	.80	4.2	10	305	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+
27½	24	KCtyPL	2.66	11.	6	111	25	24½	24½	−
26½	22⅝	KCPL	pf2.33	10.		1	23⅛	23¼	23¼	
33⅛	17⅛	KCSoln	1.10	3.7	7	44	29⅞	29	29⅞	+
19⅝	16⅛	KanGE	1.90	11.	10	60	16⅞	d16½	16½	
23⅝	18⅛	KanNb	1.48b	6.9	8	16	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	
21½	18⅛	KanPLt	1.96	10.	7	32	18⅝	d18⅝	18⅝	+
27⅛	23⅝	KaPL	pf2.32	10.		2	23¼	d23⅛	23⅛	
11¼	5⅜	Katylnd			4	122	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+
28⅝	16⅞	Katy pf	1.46	5.5		13	27	26½	26⅞	
13⅝	5⅝	KaufBr	.24	1.9	10	647	12⅝	12	12⅝	+
18⅝	11	Keene	.60	3.0	7	286	u20⅛	19½	20⅛	+1
16⅝	6⅝	Keller	.30b	2.2	8	35	13½	13¼	13½	+
22	17	Kellogg	1.32	6.4	10	95	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+
18½	10⅝	Kellwd	.80	7.9	13	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−
33⅞	10	KenlRty	.20e	.7		229	32	27⅞	29¾	−
47⅞	29⅝	Kennmt	1.32	2.8	9	114	u47⅞	46⅝	47⅛	+
29	19	Kenact	1.20	4.4	18	1579	27¾	26⅝	27⅜	+
21⅝	17¾	KyUtil	2.04	10.	6	29	20½	19⅝	19⅞	−
16⅝	11⅛	KerrGls	.44	3.6	7	40	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+
59⅝	41¼	KerrM	1.55	2.7	10	349	59½	58¼	58¼	−
17¼	9½	KeysCon			32	44	13	12⅝	12⅝	−
25¼	17	Keystnl	s.48	1.9	15	45	25	24¾	24¾	−
38	27⅞	KiddeW	1.60	4.3	5	43	37¼	36⅞	37⅛	−
50⅝	41½	Kidde prB	4	8.2		1	48½	48½	48½	
51	42¼	Kidde pfC	4	8.2		2	48½	48½	48½	
29½	20	Kidde	pr1.64	5.6		41	29¼	29¼	29¼	+
49⅝	39⅝	KimbCl	2.88	6.3	7	51	45⅝	45¼	45½	
16⅝	11⅛	KingDSt	.90	6.5	7	528	14¼	13⅝	13⅞	−
26	16¼	Kirsch	1.32	6.9	5	64	20	19⅝	19⅝	−
29⅝	20⅝	KnightRd	.70	2.8	10	25	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	+
27¾	14½	Koehrin	1.10	4.8	6	25	23¼	23	23	
33¾	19⅝	Kollmr	.64	2.0	9	13	32½	32	32	−
26¼	17¾	Kopers	1.20	4.6	8	516	26¼	25½	26	+
50⅝	43	Kraft	3	6.3	7	86	47⅞	47½	47⅞	+
13½	7½	Kroehlr				11	11⅛	10¾	10¾	−
25⅝	18¾	Kroger	s1.36	5.3	7	163	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+
17½	12⅝	Kuhlm	.80a	6.3	5	45	13⅝	12¾	12¾	−
15	9	Kysor	.88	6.1	4	48	14½	14⅛	14½	+
		— L—L—L —								
10⅝	5⅝	LFE	.10r	1.0	9	285	10⅛	9¼	10	+
7½	5½	LFE pf	.50	7.7		10	6⅞	6½	6½	+
18	14¼	LITCO	1	6.1	7	23	16½	16¼	16½	
11⅜	5⅝	LTV			3	2468	9¼	8½	9	+
16¼	9¾	LTVA	.32t	2.3		5	14	13¾	14	+
10⅝	6½	LTV pf I				12	9	8⅝	8⅝	+
30⅞	21¾	LTV pf	2.60	9.3		233	28	26¾	27⅝	+
12¼	8	LQuint	1.08t	11.	14	44	10½	10¼	10¼	−
23⅝	17⅝	LacGas	1.86	8.2	6	17	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+
19½	18¼	LamsSe	s.80	4.3	6	113	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
23½	14	LaneBry	1	6.9	7	97	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+
35	22½	Lanier	.50	1.5	12	109	34	33¾	33¾	+
15	8⅝	LawtCh	.60	5.0	13	72	12⅛	12	12	−
23⅝	14½	LearSg	1.04	4.8	5	66	21⅝	21¼	21½	
24½	18¾	LawTr	s1.20	4.9	7	22	24½	24¼	24¼	−
25	19½	LeeEnt	.72	3.1	12	23	23¼	23¼	23¼	−
31¼	18	Leasona	1.16	4.1	7	21	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	−
15⅝	12½	LegPlat	n.44	3.0	6	14	15	14⅞	14⅞	−
3	1⅝	LehValInd			8	7	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+
12⅝	9¼	Lehmn	1.32e	11.		89	12	11⅞	11⅞	−
16	15⅝	Lennar	s.08t	.5	6	38	15⅝	d15⅛	15¼	−
30½	23½	Lenox	1.30	4.5	8	22	28¾	28⅝	28¾	+
10	6⅝	LesFay	.48	6.5	5	24	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
21¼	13⅛	LevFdC				15	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	−
63½	31⅛	LeviStr	2.20	3.5	7	320	63⅝	62⅞	63⅛	
27¼	17⅛	LevitzF	.60	2.3	6	34	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+
28⅝	23	LOF	2.20	7.9	4	52	28	27¾	28	
58⅝	51	LOF pf	4.75	8.6		3	55½	55	55	
21½	17⅝	LibtyCo	s.60	3.2	8	197	18⅝	18½	18½	
4½	2	LibrtyLn			33	50	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+
13¼	8	LibtL	pf1.25	10.		9	12⅝	12½	12½	−
20¼	13¾	Lifemk	s.48	2.5	10	11	19¼	18¾	19¼	+
41⅝	29⅝	Ligget	2.50	6.9	7	124	36¼	35⅝	36	+
86	73	Liggt pf	7	9.6		z108	73	73	73	−
60⅝	41½	LillyEli	2.10	3.6	13	805	58⅞	57⅝	58¼	+
48	34	LincNt	2.80	6.2	7	104	46¼	45¼	45⅜	−
18¼	15½	LincPl	1.80	11.		4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	−
8⅝	3	Lionel	.16	2.2	9	99	7⅜	7¼	7¼	−
36½	17¾	Litton	1b	2.9	7	646	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+
72	44	Litton pf	3	4.3		3	70¼	70¼	70¼	
20⅞	17¾	Litton pf	2	10.		29	20	19¾	20	+
32⅞	16½	Lockhd			7	284	28¼	27½	28	+
32½	20⅝	Loctite	.48	1.6	13	6	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	+
69⅞	34⅝	Loews	1.20	1.9	5	121	62	61½	61⅞	+
18½	9⅝	LomFn	1	6.3	9	208	16¼	15⅝	16	−
21	14½	LomMt	2.03e	10.	10	19	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	+
27	18⅝	LnStar	1.40	5.7	5	57	24½	24⅛	24½	−
19⅝	15⅝	LILCo	1.78	11.	7	213	16⅝	16⅜	16½	+
44½	40¼	LIL	pfE4.35	10.		z128	41½	41½	41½	−
91	75¼	LIL	pfK8.30	11.		z20	78	78	78	+
27⅞	24¾	LIL	pfO2.47	9.9		12	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
33	24	LoneDr	.76	2.5	12	78	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+
39⅞	23½	LoralCp	.1	2.6	11	39	38¼	38	38	−
41⅞	19½	LaLand	1.48	3.7	11	1118	40⅞	39¾	40¼	+
24⅞	16½	LaPac	.60b	2.6	7	373	23½	22¼	23¼	−
23⅝	19½	LouvGs	2	9.9	10	24	20⅝	20	20½	+
19½	10¼	Loweast	.30	2.9	4	28	10½	10⅜	10½	
49⅝	39¼	Lubrzl	1.60	3.4	11	158	47¾	47⅛	47⅝	
17¾	13⅝	LuckyS	1	6.0	9	68	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	−
18⅞	8⅝	Ludlow	.70	4.4	15	61	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
18	14	Lukens	.96	6.2	6	18	15½	15⅜	15⅜	+
19⅞	10½	LynCSys	.40	2.2	13	29	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	+
		— M—M—M —								
29½	19¾	MACOM	s.24	.8	21	20	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
54⅝	31¾	MCA	1.50	2.9	9	426	52¾	51⅜	52½	+
15⅝	8	MEI	.40	2.9	8	26	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	
37½	18	MGIC	1	2.8	11	853	35⅝	35	35⅝	+
21⅞	13½	MacAF	1	6.3	7	24	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+
14	7⅝	MacDn	.40	4.4	5	50	9	8⅞	9	+
14	6⅝	Macke	.52	5.5	5	82	9⅝	9⅜	9½	−
21⅞	8⅛	Macmill	.72	3.4	12	508	21¼	20⅝	20⅞	−
47⅝	32	Macy	1.85	4.2	7	23	44⅞	44½	44½	−
53	43	Macypf	4.25	8.9		z40	47½	47½	47½	−
17	12¼	MdsFd	1.29e	7.9		144	16½	16⅜	16⅜	−
14⅝	7⅝	MagicCf	.60	6.4	5	225	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	
32¼	26½	MalonH	1.12	3.8	10	165	30	29¾	29¾	−
12½	6⅝	Manhln	.30b	4.3	3	25	7¼	7	7	−
12½	6⅛	ManhlLf	.30	3.8	11	34	8	8	8	−
39⅞	30⅝	MfrHan	2.28	6.4	6	149	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	
37⅝	26¼	MAPCO	1.40	4.2	11	99	33⅝	33⅛	33¼	+
43⅞	24⅝	MarMd	s.80	1.8	10	215	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	−
42½	34¾	MarOil	s1.48	3.4	7	949	42½	41¾	41¾	−
20¼	13½	MarMid	.80	4.1	8	54	19⅞	19¾	19¾	−
16⅝	11⅞	MarionL	.64	5.1	17	92	12⅝	12¼	12½	
17½	9⅝	MarkCH	.36	2.6	14	6	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+
33⅝	20¾	Marley	1	4.4	7	x41	22¾	22½	22⅝	
17	10¼	Marriot	.16	1.0	10	166	16⅝	16⅜	16½	−
67⅝	56½	MrshM	3.20	4.9	12	120	66¼	65½	65⅞	−
25⅞	15½	MrshF	1.24	5.5	11	843	22½	21⅞	22½	+
40	26⅝	MartM	2	5.3	6	247	38¼	37⅝	37⅞	−
22¼	9	MaryK	.48	2.4	11	20	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	−
31⅞	17⅜	Md Cup	.56	2.3	9	159	24⅝	24	24⅝	+
27¼	18¼	Masco	.60	2.3	10	807	26¾	26	26½	−
30⅞	17⅞	Masonit	1.20	4.5	8	318	26⅞	26⅜	26⅝	+
15¼	11⅛	MasM	1.37e	11.	10	56	13¼	12¾	12⅞	−
13⅞	8	MasseyF g				183	11	10⅝	10⅝	−
17⅝	15⅝	MasCp	1.72	11.		4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	−
11⅝	10¼	MasInc	1.12	10.		135	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
42⅝	28⅝	MatsuE	.50e	1.7	8	3	30¼	30⅛	30¼	−
12⅝	6½	Mattel	.30e	3.2	8	1017	9⅝	8½	9¼	+
8½	3½	Mattel wt				259	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	+
28⅝	25	Mattl	pf2.50	9.7		41	27½	27¼	27¼	

(Continued on Page 11)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT

September 18, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (l)—irregularly.

Fund	Value
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:	
—(d) Baerbond	SF 700.60
—(d) Conbar	SF 655.00
—(d) Grobar	SF 640.00
—(d) Stockbar	SF 747.00
BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:	
—(d) CSF Fund	SF 16.51
—(d) Crossbow Fund	SF 3.87
—(d) ITF Fund N.V.	$10.00
BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:	
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$6.56
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£0.92*
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:	
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$20.51
—(w) Capital Italia S.A.	$12.10
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$29.73
CREDIT SUISSE:	
—(d) Actions Suisses	SF 306.25
—(d) Canasec	SF 481.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 62.50
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 61.75
—(d) Energie-Valor	SF 86.50
—(d) Ussec	SF 459.00
—(d) Europa-Valor	SF 112.75
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
—(d) Concentra	DM 20.10
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 66.50
EARNEX Fd. Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:	
—(d) Earnex Fd.	$4.78
FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:	
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$29.47
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$65.43
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$25.46
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$55.94
—(w) Fidelity World Fd.	$16.50
FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:	
—(w) Fidelity Sterling A	£3.96
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B	£4.33
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D	£17.88
G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:	
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$47.72
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$10.54
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$13.43
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$8.15
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund	$10.29
JARDINE FLEMING:	
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund	$74.73
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia	$18.55
LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11	
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 396.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 305.00
ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):	
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$10.12
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA	
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est	SF 1,339.00
—(r) Securswiss	SF 1,037.00
SWISS BANK CORP:	
—(d) America-Valor	SF 333.00
—(d) Intervalor	SF 50.75
—(d) Japan Portfolio	SF 362.50
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 242.00
—(d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 67.00
—(d) Universal Fund	SF 72.42
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF 22.00
—(d) Bond Invest	SF 59.50
—(d) Convert-Invest	SF 63.25
—(d) Euril Europe Sh	SF 134.00
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 103.00
—(d) Globinvest	SF 53.75
—(d) Pacific Invest	SF 67.25
—(d) Rometac-Invest	SF 311.00
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh	SF 206.50
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 214.00
UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt	
—(d) Unirenta	DM 38.64
—(d) Unifonds	DM 17.75
—(d) Unirak	DM 48.43
—(d) Uniglobal	DM 62.81
—(d) Unispecial I	DM 61.49
—(d) Europafonds	DM 25.94

Other Funds

Fund	Value
(w) Alexander Fund	$8.75
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$1,001.67
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$7.44
(w) Austral. Select Fd.	$1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 722.90
(w) CAMIT	$10.32
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$14.30
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,418.00
(d) Cariblco Open-End Fund	$243.26
(w) Citadel Fund	$2.59
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$1,101.68
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs	$7.23
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$14.55
(d) Convertible Japan	$8.84
(w) D.G.C.	$45.57*
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$0.16
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$18.70
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$19.93
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,143.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$5,306.07
(w) F.I.R.S.T.	$226.05
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF 1,510.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 59.31
(d) Fonditalia	$14.65
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins	DM 40.94
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$0.33
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 6.28
(w) Hausmann Hldgs. NV	$353.22
(l) H.O.I.T. Hobel	$31.02
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$117.55
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$120.32
(d) Interfund S.A.	$11.28
(w) Intermarket Fund	$171.21
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$23.95
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$7.53
(d) Investa DWS	DM 37.10
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$58.53
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$11.13
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$9.72
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$49.47
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$39.98
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,537.00
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$13.24
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$31.88
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold	$58.42
(w) Luxfund	$29.95
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V.	Can$ 10.21
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$12.53
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$0.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$1.74
(w) Nippon Fund	$17.07
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$5.50
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$5.31
(w) N.A.M.F.	$76.00
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$31.88
(d) Renta Fund	$40.16
(d) Rentinvest	LF 852.00
(d) Safe Fund	$4.26
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$9.70
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 60.75
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$15.92
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 94.50
(w) Soros Fund	$806.97
(w) Talent Global Fund	$13.40
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$47.85
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$65.47
(w) Transpacific Fund	$33.23
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 51.74
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas	$0.96
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$3.39
(m) Uld Int'l Bond Fd.	$104.76
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd.	$12.26
(w) Western Growth Fund	$7.51
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$486.07
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$13.20
(w) Worldwide Securities	$80.25
(w) Worldwide Special	$1,697.805/S

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ' — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price -Ex-Coupon.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, September 19, 1979

Dollar Bonds

Issue	Bid	Asked
Alcoa 10-89	95½	96½
Argentina 9⅞-84	94	95
Ashland 7½-82	94	95
Australia 8¾-91	89	90
Australia 8¼-92	85	86
Avco 10¼-87	87½	88½
BTokyo 7⅝-84	88¼	89¼
Barclays 8½-92	86½	87½
BCHyd. 7¾-85	88¾	89¾
Bell Can 7¾-87	85½	86½
Beneficial 9¾-87	95¼	96¼
BFCE 8⅝-83	94½	95½
Canpac 9¾-89	95¼	96¼
Carter H.H. 9¾-86	93½	94½
Cdn NatlR 8⅞-86	88⅞	89¾
Charbongs 8⅝-81	95¼	96¼
CNT 9½-86	95	96
Comalco 10¼-91	96¼	97¼
Cons Food 7½-91	84	85
Continental 9⅝-86	95¼	96¼
Dome Pet. 10-94	92¾	93¾
Dominion 10¼-84	96	97
Dow Chem. 9⅝-94	95	96
DSM 8¾-88	89½	90½
E E C 8¼-82	93¼	94¼
E E C 7¾-84	90	91
E C S 9-93	91	92
E C S 8¾-97	85½	86½
EdF 9⅝-86	96	97
E I B 8-84	90¾	91¾
E I B 8⅞-93	87½	88½
Esso 8-86 (Nov.)	94¼	95¼
Eurofima 8½-83	94	95
E D C 9¾-84	97	98
Finland 9½-86	94	95
Genstar 10-89	93¾	94¾
GMAC 9¼-86	94½	95½
Gotaverken 8½-87	88¼	89¼
Gould 9⅞-85	96	97
GTE 9⅞-89	92¼	93¼
GulfWest 9⅞-84	89	90
Home Oil 9½-86	94¾	95¾
Hudson Bay 10-94	95	96
ISE Cnda 9-82	93	94
I T T 9½-89	92	93
Kennecott 9½-86	90	91
Kidde W. 8½-85	90¼	91¼
Kockums 8-83	92¼	93¼
Manitoba 8¾-83	94½	95½
Manitoba 9½-89	93½	94½
Michelin 10-94	94½	95½
Midld Intl 8⅝-86	92	93
NatWest 9-86 (Jly)	93¾	94¾
NBrunswick 9-83	95⅝	96¾
NBrunswick 9⅝-94	92¾	93¾
Newfoundld 10-94	95¾	96¾
NZealand 8½-83	94	95
Norskhyd 8½-92	86½	87½
Norway 9½-84	96	97
NScotia 9¾-89	94¼	95¼
Occidental 10¼-84	95¾	96¾
Ontario Hyd 8-87	87½	88½
Penney dC 8½-83	93	94
Pennwalt 9⅝-84	96½	97½
Pepsico 9¼-84	96¾	97¾
Portland 10-84	95¼	96¼
Queb. Hyd. 10-99	91¾	92¾
Queb. Pro. 9-95	87¾	88¾
Saabscania 8½-89	86¾	87¾
Shell 8-86	90	91
Shell 7½-87	89	90
Stind 8⅝-88	92¼	93¼
StatOil 9⅝-89	94¼	95¼
Sweden 9⅝-84	97	98
Transocean 8-86	91½	92½
Unilever 9¼-87	94	95
UnOil 7½-87	92	93
UnBls 9-89	89¾	90¾
Utah 8-87	90	91
Vwagen 7¾-87	85½	86½
Warner L. 9-84	94½	95½
Borden 5-92	84	86
BroadHale 4⅝-87	70	72
Carnation 4-88	70½	72½
CIBA G. 4-94	94	95
Coke Bott. 6¾-93	85	87
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	127½	129½
Cr Suisse 4⅝-93	106¼	107¼
Cumminl 6¼-86	82½	84½
Dartind 4⅝-87	75	77
EastKodak 4½-88	78	80
Ford 6-86	84½	86½
Ford 5-88	75	77
Galveston 8⅝-94	110	111
GenElec 4¼-87	78	80
GenFoods 4⅝-82	89	91
Gillette 4⅝-87	69½	71½
GulWestn 5-88	85	87
Honda 5½-89	101	102
Honeywell 6-86	83	85
ICI 6¾-97	94	95
INA 6-97	94	95
ISE 6¼-89	86	88
ITT 4¾-87	72	74
Lear 8-89	101½	102½
MorganJP 4¼-87	95	97
Nabisco 5¼-88	95	97
OwensIll 4½-87	107	109
PenneyJC 4½-87	72	74
RCA 5-88	77	79
Revlon 4⅞-87	124½	126½
Sperry 4¼-88	97	99
Squibb 4¼-87	79	81
Texaco 4½-88	77	79
Texas 7½-93	86	88
Tyco 8½-88	107	109
UBS 5-89	108½	109½
UnCarb 4¾-82	90	92
WarnLamb 4½-87	74	76
WarnLamb 4¼-88	68½	70½
Xerox 5-88	74	76

Convertible Bonds

Issue	Bid	Asked
Amexco 4¼-87	74½	76½
Baker 5½-93	139	141
BBC 4¼-93	98½	99½
Beatrice 6¼-91	100½	102½
Beatrice 4½-92	83	85
Beechom 6¾-92	103½	105
Boots 6¾-93	101¼	102¼
Borden 6¾-91	93½	95½

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100

	Med.	Long.
Wednesday	93.558	86.382
Previous	93.620	86.394

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Weekly net asset value
on September 17, 1979

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. $65.14

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. $47.46

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 19

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		MayDS 1.40	5.8	6	313	24⅛	23⅞	24	—⅛
		MayerO 1	4.3	8	3	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
		Maytg 1.80	6.6	9	28	27⅝	27⅛	27¼	
		McDrm 1.20	5.2	15	1401	23¼	22⅝	23	+⅛
		McDr pf2.20	8.1		108	27¼	26⅞	27⅛	+⅛
		McDr pf2.60	9.4		74	28	27⅝	27⅝	—⅛
		McDnld .56	1.1	11	256	49⅞	49½	49⅝	+⅛
		McDonD .75	3.0	5	1245	25	24½	25	+¼
		McDonh 1.32	4.6	5	6	29¼	29	29	
		McGEd 1.80	6.3	7	104	29	28⅝	28⅝	—⅜
		McGrH 1.28	4.9	9	327	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
		McIntyr g			z5450	51½	49½	51¼	+1¼
		McLean .64	4.0	11	42	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+⅛
		McLouth		2	26	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+¼
		McMorO .10	.3	164	77	36	35	36	+⅝
		McNeil .80	4.4	10	19	18⅝	18¼	18¼	—⅜
		Mead 1.60	5.9	5	683	27¼	27⅛	27¼	—⅝
		Measrx .50	1.4	13	100	36⅛	35⅝	35⅞	—⅛
		Medtrn .60	1.1	15	56	54⅝	53⅝	54⅛	+⅝
		Melville 1.40	4.6	8	104	30⅝	30	30¼	+¼
		Memorex		3	298	23	d22¼	22¾	+¼
		MercStr 1a	2.5	6	4	40⅝	40½	40½	
		MerTx s1.20	4.6	7	252	26¼	25⅝	26⅛	+⅜
		Merck 1.90	2.9	15	469	66⅝	66⅛	66½	+¼
		Merdith 1.20	3.7	6	22	32¼	32¼	32¼	
		MerrLy .96	4.8	8	506	20½	19⅞	20⅛	+¼
		MesaPet .48	.7	17	1298	u71½	68⅝	71	+1⅝
		Mesab 1.43e	8.4	13	20	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
		Mesta .60e	3.0		4	20	19⅞	19⅞	—¼
		MGM s .40	3.3	8	325	18⅛	d17⅛	18	
		Metrm 2.80	4.1	9	43	68¾	68	68½	+¼
		MtE pf 8.32	12.		z18	70	70	70	—2
		MtCn pf2.05	8.5		2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
		MichGs 1.30b	9.1	9	6	14¼	14¼	14¼	
		MhWl pf2.67	10.		9	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛
		MhWl pf2.12	8.8		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
		MdCTel 1.60	7.9	7	16	20½	20¼	20¼	—¼
		MdCT pf2.06	8.1		10	25⅝	25⅜	25½	—⅜
		MidSUt 1.52	11.	6	621	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+⅛
		MidindM			31	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	—⅛
		MidRos 1.20	4.8	8	138	25	24¼	24⅞	+½
		MillerW .90	4.3	8	43	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+¼
		MiltBrd 1	3.0	9	32	33	32⅝	33	+⅜
		MilRoy .40	2.2	12	15	18½	18½	18½	
		MinnGs 1.94	8.5	5	22	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	—⅜
		MMM 2.40	4.6	10	2655	52¾	52½	52⅝	+⅛
		MinPL 1.94	9.9	5	44	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
		MirroCp .96	6.7	9	32	14½	14¼	14¼	—⅛
		Misnins 1.02	2.5	7	62	40½	40¼	40¼	—¼
		MPacC 3	5.6	6	55	53⅝	53	53⅝	+⅜
		MoPSv 1b	9.0	7	65	11⅛	11	11⅛	—⅛
		MoPS pr2.61	12.		1	22½	22½	22½	—¼
		Mobil s 2.40	4.7	8	4416	u51½	50¼	51¼	+1⅜
		MobileH		12	28	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		MdMer .20	1.5	7	32	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
		Mohasco .90	8.5	9	112	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+¼
		MohkDta		11	165	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+⅛
		Monrh s 1	5.7	5	7	17⅝	17½	17½	+⅛
		Monogr .52	1.2	8	11	44⅝	44	44⅝	
		Monson 3.40	5.9	7	1098	58⅝	57½	57¾	+⅛
		MntDU 1.50	8.3	7	54	18⅛	17¾	18	+¼
		MonPw 2.04	9.5	8	143	21⅝	21⅜	21½	
		MonSt 1.80a	9.9		57	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—½
		MONY .92e	10.	10	55	9½	9	9	
		MoorM 1.12	3.0	6	52	36¾	36½	36¾	
		Morgan 2.50	4.9	7	286	50⅞	50⅝	50¾	—¼
		MorKn 1.50	4.4	6	54	34¼	33½	34⅛	+⅜
		MorseSh .66	3.5	6	50	19	18⅝	19	+⅛
		MtgTrAm		8	32	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
		MorNor 1.40	4.3	10	75	32⅝	32	32⅝	+¼
		Motrola 1.20	2.5	11	390	49⅜	48⅝	48⅞	—⅜
		MtFuel 2.20	7.9	10	126	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	
		MtSTel 2.32	9.0	7	23	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	
		Munford	1.1		204	9	8⅝	9	
		Munfd pf.40	7.0		20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
		Munsng 1.20	8.1	12	15	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+⅛
		MurphC 1.28	8.3	13	7	15½	15¼	15½	
		MurpOil 1	1.5	13	79	69	68½	68½	—½
		MurryO 1	5.3	7	6	19	19	19	+¼
		MutOm 1.32	10.		24	13	12⅞	13	+⅛
		MyersL .50	3.9	8	77	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+¼
		— N—N—N —							
		NCH .64	3.0	10	44	u21¼	21	21⅛	+⅜
		NCNB n .64	4.5	6	102	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	—¼
		NCR 1.60	2.1	9	819	75⅞	75⅛	75¼	—⅝
		NLInd 1.20	4.2	10	1425	28½	28	28⅜	+¼
		NLT 1.12	4.0	8	1003	28⅛	27⅝	27⅞	—½
		NVF s		6	275	10⅝	10	10⅝	+⅛
		Nabisco 1.50	6.3	7	313	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+¼
		Nalco 1.36	4.3	14	188	31¾	31¼	31¾	+¼
33⅛	12¼	Narco .48	3.9	17	34	17½	16⅞	17⅜	+⅝
33⅝	20⅝	Nashua 1.30	4.3	6	67	30¼	30	30	—⅜
50	22	NatAirl .50	1.1	66	12	47⅛	47	47	—⅛
25⅝	14	NatCan .72	3.1	10	224	23⅝	22⅝	23½	—⅜
45⅝	25½	NCan pf1.50	3.6		9	42½	42	42	—2½
15½	9	NtChyL .60	5.0	8	45	12⅝	12	12	—⅜
35⅝	27½	NtDetr 2	5.8	5	12	34½	34⅜	34⅜	—¼
30⅝	18	NatDist 1.80	6.2	7	529	29⅝	29	29⅛	+½
76	70⅝	NDist pf4.25	6.0		z40	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	
35	29⅛	NDist pf2.25	7.7		1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	—¼
31	24⅝	NatFG 2.54	8.4	6	20	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	—½
23⅝	15⅝	NatGyp 1.32	6.2	5	60	21⅛	21	21¼	+¼
4⅛	2¼	NatHom			114	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
16⅝	7⅝	NtLibf n .28	1.9	10	190	15⅛	14⅞	15	
24⅞	16¼	NMdCr s.60	2.8	10	315	22	21⅝	21⅝	
20	12½	NMedE s.50	2.6	11	177	19⅛	18¾	19	
18⅞	11⅛	NMineSv .56	3.9	20	54	15	14⅝	14½	—⅛
20⅝	15⅝	NtPrest 1.50	8.3	10	17	18	17⅞	18	—⅛
31⅝	18½	NtSemic		12	890	30⅝	29⅝	30⅛	+⅜
21⅛	13	NtSvln 1.08	5.6	6	4	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜	+¼
18⅝	14½	NStand 1.24	7.5	6	13	16⅞	16½	16½	—⅜
35⅛	26⅝	NatlStl 2.60	7.6	5	94	34⅛	33⅝	34	—½
5⅛	3⅝	NatTea		7	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
59⅝	35⅛	Natom 2.20	3.8	6	146	57½	56⅝	57¼	—⅛
38⅝	25	Natm pf1.60	4.3		157	37	37	37	—⅜
28	20⅝	NevPw 2.12	7.7	8	52	27½	27⅜	27⅜	+¼
24	19⅝	NevP pf2.30	11.		z10	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+¼
20⅝	17⅝	NevP pf1.95	11.		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
23⅝	20⅝	NEngEl 2.24	10.	6	82	22¼	22⅛	22¼	—⅛
17¼	14⅝	NEnGE 1.60	9.9	6	33	16⅛	16	16⅛	+¼
34	17½	NENucl s.26	.9	21	710	29½	27½	27½	—1⅝
30	26⅝	NEnP pf2.76	10.		3	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
36⅛	31⅛	NEngT 3.16	9.3	8	17	34⅛	34	34⅛	+⅛
19	15⅝	NYSEG 1.76	11.	7	685	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	+⅛
96½	82	NYS pf 8.80	11.		z70	82½	82½	82½	
24⅛	18⅝	NYS pf 2.12	11.		12	18⅞	d18¼	18⅞	—⅛
4½	2⅝	Newcrp			18	2⅝	2½	2½	
18⅞	8¼	Newell n.70	7.1	6	15	10	9⅞	9⅞	
44	21¼	Newhall .80	2.0	8	35	41¼	40⅝	40⅝	
31	19⅜	Newmt 1.20	4.1	7	587	29⅝	28⅝	29¼	+¼
17⅝	7¼	Newprk .20	1.2	13	747	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	+⅜
15⅝	12⅝	NiaMP 1.44	11.	6	237	13	12⅞	12⅞	
37⅝	31	NiaMpf 3.40	11.		z200	31⅛	31	31	—¼
38	31⅛	NiaMpf 3.60	11.		z250	33¼	32½	32½	—⅜
41	35	NiaMpf 3.90	11.		z190	36¼	36¼	36¼	
45⅝	36¼	NiaMpf 4.10	11.		z120	38	37	37	—1
53½	43	NiaMpf 4.85	10.		z250	47	47	47	—½
67	55	NiaMpf 6.10	11.		z40	55⅛	55	55	—2¼
109	100	NiMpf 10.60	11.		z100	100¼	100¼	100¼	
13⅛	9½	NiagSh 1.21e	9.3		21	13⅛	13	13	
35⅝	26⅛	NICOR 2.52	7.7	6	163	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	—¼
28⅝	20⅝	NorfWn 1.92	7.6	5	191	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	—¼
25⅝	18½	Norlin 1.60	6.7	4	34	24⅛	24	24	—⅛
28⅝	20⅝	Norris 1.40	5.9	6	67	24	23½	23⅝	—⅜
38½	14⅝	NACoal .64	1.8	9	30	34⅝	33⅝	34⅜	+⅜
5⅛	2⅝	NoAMtg			24	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
34	24¼	NoAPhl 1.70	5.6	5	46	30⅝	30	30⅜	
10⅝	8½	NoestUt 1.10	11.	7	1391	10⅛	9⅞	10	
21⅞	11	NCalSL .78	4.1	5	38	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	—¼
17⅝	14⅝	NIndPS 1.50	9.8	8	185	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	—⅛
51⅝	32¼	NorNGs 3	6.0	7	87	50¼	49⅝	50⅛	+½
93	84¼	NoNG pf6.84	8.3		z10	82¼	d82¼	82¼	—¼
101½	96½	NoNG pf8.48	8.7		z180	98	98	98	+⅜
27⅛	21⅝	NoStPw 2.28	9.3	7	362	24⅝	24⅝	24½	
42½	35¼	NSPw pf3.60	9.7		z100	37	37	37	+1
49¾	42	NSPw pf4.10	9.5		z20	43	43	43	—1
49⅛	42	NSPw pf4.11	10.		z190	41½	d40½	40½	—4½
49⅛	43	NSPw pf4.16	9.1		z10	45½	45½	45½	—½
82⅝	71½	NSPw pf6.80	9.6		z20	71	d71	71	—½
112½	103	NSP pf10.36	9.5		z300	108½	108½	108½	+1½
96	80¼	NSPw pf7.84	9.4		z20	83	83	83	—1
103	95¼	NSPw pf8.80	8.9		z80	98½	97	98½	+½
44½	28⅝	NorTel g.80			113	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝	+⅜
8⅛	4½	Nthgate g			181	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
45	27⅝	Nortrp 1.80	4.8	6	417	37⅝	36⅝	37⅜	+⅝
36¼	22⅝	NwstAirl .80	2.5	9	121	31⅝	31½	31⅝	—⅛
29⅛	23	NwtBcp 1.32	4.8	7	138	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+⅛
24⅞	17	NwtEnr s1.30	5.9	6	268	22	21⅝	22	+⅜
37⅝	23	Nwtind 2.05	5.8	7	176	35⅝	35¼	35½	—⅛
26⅝	24	NwtP pf2.50	10.		14	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
12⅝	9⅝	NwMLf 1e	8.9	13	29	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
34⅞	27½	NwSIW 1.80	6.4	5	13	28½	28⅛	28¼	+⅛
34⅜	22	Norton 1.40	4.1	7	312	34⅛	33⅝	33⅞	—⅛
20⅛	14½	NorSim 1.04b	6.3	7	890	16⅝	16½	16½	—⅛
45⅛	33½	NortS pf1.60	4.2		1	38	38	38	
34⅜	27	Nucors .36	1.1	7	25	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	+⅜
		— O—O—O —							
62	16⅜	OKC 1.20	2.4	11	110	50⅝	49⅝	50¼	+½
33⅝	14⅝	Oakind .40	1.4	16	51	29⅝	29	29½	+⅜
28	15⅝	OakiteP 1.20	6.3	9	1	19	19	19	+⅛
25⅝	14⅝	OcciPet 1.25	5.0	9	1943	25¼	24⅞	25⅛	+⅜
10⅞	4⅛	OcciPet wt			183	10¼	10	10¼	+¼
40¾	26⅝	OcciP pf2.16	5.4		7	40	39⅝	40	
83	48½	OcciP pf3.60	4.4		1	81	81	81	
80½	48¼	OcciP pf 4	5.1		2	78⅝	78⅜	78⅝	+⅞
25⅞	22	OcciP pf2.50	11.		39	22½	22¼	22¼	—⅛
22⅝	18½	OcciP pf2.12	11.		4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
24⅛	19⅝	OcciP pf2.30	11.		10	21	20⅞	20⅞	—⅛
35¼	27¼	Ogden 2	6.4	5	56	31⅝	31¼	31⅜	+⅛
18	14⅝	OhioEd 1.76	12.	11	1059	15	14¾	14¾	
42	35½	OhEd pf3.90	11.		z230	36	d35¼	36	
48¼	40	OhEd pf4.40	11.		z60	41	41	41	
79½	67	OhEd pf7.36	11.		z40	67	67	67	—1
94½	75	OhEd pf8.64	11.		z20	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	—⅜
106¾	98	OhE pf10.48	11.		z150	98	98	98	—1
110	98	OhE pf10.76	11.		z50	99	99	99	+1
83½	67	OhP pfB7.60	10.		z100	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	+⅝
24⅝	20½	OhP pfG2.27	11.		2	21⅛	21	21	
123	109½	OhP pfA 14	13.		z200	111¼	111⅛	111¼	
121¾	110½	OhP pfF 14	13.		z10	111	111	111	—⅞
91	80	OhP pfE8.48	10.		z20	82	82	82	—½
86	70⅝	OhP pfD7.76	10.		z3000	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	—⅝
18⅛	15⅝	OklaGE 1.60	9.9	10	168	16¼	16	16⅛	
10	8½	OklGE pf.80	9.1		z100	8⅝	8¾	8¾	—¼
26⅝	18⅝	OklaNG 1.80	7.5	7	21	24¼	23⅞	24	
25⅝	14½	Olin 1	4.4	7	203	23⅜	22⅝	22⅞	—⅝
33½	23	Omark 1.12	3.9	5	17	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	—⅜
26¼	16	Oneida .92	3.9	5	29	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+⅛
13¼	9½	Opelika .84	6.9	5	22	12½	12⅛	12⅛	—¼
16¼	13⅝	OranRk 1.56	11.	7	32	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
9	4⅝	Orange .20	2.8	4	30	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
13⅛	7⅞	OrionC .30	3.0	6	190	10½	10	10	—¼
23⅛	15⅛	OutMar 1.40	8.0	9	166	17½	17¼	17½	
31⅝	18¾	OutletCo 1	4.7	7	61	21¾	21½	21½	—¼
18⅝	13	OverhDr .84	4.8	6	110	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	+⅛
25½	16	OvrnTr 1.24	5.1	5	57	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
34⅝	20¼	OverSh .50b	1.5	7	81	34	33¾	33¾	+⅛
32⅝	24½	OwenC 1.20	4.1	8	186	29⅝	29¼	29⅜	+¼
23	17⅝	OwenIll 1.36	5.6	5	426	22⅞	22½	22⅝	+½
75	60	OwnIl pf4.75	7.0		5	68	67	67½	—½
12⅝	8	Oxirdn .68	6.3	5	5	10¾	10¾	10¾	—⅛
		— P—Q —							
23½	15⅛	PHH Gp .80	3.6	10	44	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	—⅜
12¾	8	PNBMt .96e	8.7	8	118	11	10½	11	+½
32¾	23⅛	PPG 1.84	5.8	7	621	32¼	32	32	—¼
24⅝	12⅝	PSA		5	63	23½	23	23½	+⅛
13½	11¼	PacAS 1.28	11.		68	12⅛	11⅞	12	—⅛
25⅛	21⅝	PacGE 2.44	11.	6	310	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
23⅛	20	PacLtg 2	9.0	6	62	22¼	22⅛	22¼	
53	38½	PacLm 2.20	4.2	14	32	52⅝	52¾	52⅞	+⅛
20¼	17	PNwTel 1.64	9.0	7	12	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
22⅜	19¼	PacPw 1.92	9.8	8	275	19⅝	19⅝	19½	—¼
16	13⅝	PacTT 1.40	10.	8	84	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	—⅛
18⅞	10	PacTin 1	5.4	7	5	18½	18⅜	18⅜	—⅛
12⅝	6⅞	PaineW .44	4.3	4	41	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
16⅝	12¾	PafW pf1.30	9.3		1	14	14	14	
28⅝	13⅝	PalmBc 1.20	6.5	4	50	18½	18½	18½	
7⅜	3¼	Pamida .06i			29	3⅝	3¾	3⅞	
9⅜	5⅝	PanAm		3	971	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
55⅝	36⅛	PanEP 3.10	6.0	7	359	53	51⅜	51¾	—1
23⅞	14¾	Papcft 1.14b	4.8	8	95	23⅞	23½	23⅝	
22½	10¾	Pargas 1.08	5.4	10	45	20⅛	19⅞	20	—⅛
35	18⅛	ParkDr s.24	.7	11	373	34¼	33⅞	33⅞	—⅛
30½	22½	ParHan 1.20	4.0	8	83	30⅛	29¾	30⅛	+¼
17¾	14⅝	ParkPn s.36	2.4	8	338	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+⅛
17⅝	7	PatPtl		225	188	15⅝	15½	15¾	—⅛
25¾	15½	Pavlsnw .60	2.4	18	36	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	
27½	18⅞	Peabdy .28b	1.2	9	59	24	23⅝	23¾	
14	6	Pengo		36	63	13	12¾	12⅞	—¼
22½	13⅝	PenCen			488	17½	16½	17½	+⅞
6½	4¾	PenCn prB			88	6⅛	5¾	6	+⅛
6¼	2¾	PenDix			186	4¼	4	4	—⅛
11½	7½	PennCp n.12	1.2		674	10⅝	10	10⅛	—¼
39¼	28	Penney 1.76	5.6	8	516	31½	31¼	31⅜	+⅛
21¾	18⅝	PaPL 2.04	10.	6	110	19¾	19½	19½	
50½	40¼	PaPL pf4.40	9.9		z100	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	—¼
50¼	42	PaPL pf4.50	10.		z220	45	43½	43½	—½
97⅝	81½	PaPL pf8.60	10.		z300	83	82½	83	+1½
111	100⅝	PaPL pf 11	11.		z20	103¼	103¼	103¼	+1⅛
122¾	108	PaPL pf 13	12.		z50	108	108	108	
92½	78	PaPL pf8.70	11.		z50	80	80	80	+1
40	30½	Penwlt 2.20	6.4	7	22	34½	34¼	34½	+½
25½	19½	Penw pf1.60	7.6		10	21⅛	21	21⅛	+⅛
48	26⅝	Pennzol 2.20	5.0	8	548	44⅝	44	44⅝	
14	9½	PeopDr .24	1.9	8	48	12⅝	12½	12⅝	—⅛
39⅝	31⅝	PeopGs 2.88	7.9	7	686	37¼	36⅝	36⅝	—1¼
30⅝	21⅞	PepsiCo 1.14	4.2	10	652	27½	26¾	27¼	
34⅛	19⅝	PerkinE .52	1.7	12	760	31¼	30⅝	30¾	—¼
16⅝	7⅝	Pertec		10	139	11⅝	11½	11½	—¼
43¾	31¼	Petrie 1.40	4.2	10	86	33⅞	33⅝	33½	—½
49⅝	27½	Petroln 1.04	2.1	11	140	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	+⅜
27⅝	20⅝	PetRs 2.47e	9.2		20	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	—⅛
25¼	19	PetRs pf1.75	7.1		38	24⅝	24½	24½	—¼
36⅝	29	Pfizer 1.32	3.9	11	856	34¼	33⅝	34	+¼
30¼	19¾	PhelpD 1	3.8	8	1514	26⅛	26	26	—½
17⅝	14⅞	PhilaEl 1.90	12.	8	274	15¼	15	15⅛	
42¾	33	PhilE pf3.80	11.		z100	35½	35½	35½	
46	38⅝	PhilE pf4.40	11.		z430	42¼	40	41	
81⅞	73½	PhilE pf 7	9.2		z80	76¼	76¼	76¼	
100⅝	81	PhilE pf8.75	11.		z30	81	81	81	
88¾	71½	PhilE pf7.85	11.		z100	74½	74½	74½	—2⅜
106⅛	87¼	PhilE pf9.50	10.		z10	92½	92½	92½	—1¼
86⅝	70	PhilE pf7.80	11.		z100	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	—1⅜
30¼	19¾	PhilSub 1.10	3.9	9	40	28⅝	28	28	—⅜
38¾	31⅛	PhilMr s1.25	3.5	10	1371	35⅞	35½	35⅝	—¼
7⅞	3¼	Philind .28	4.9	3	34	5⅞	5¾	5¾	—⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Philind pf 1	9.9		8	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
41¾	28⅞	PhilPet 1.40	3.4	8	826	41⅝	40¾	41¼	+½
16⅛	9¼	PhilVH .60	4.8	5	47	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
15¾	8⅝	PiedAvl .24	1.5	5	301	u16⅝	15⅝	16¼	+1⅛
22	15⅝	PieNG 1.56a	7.5	8	26	21	20¾	20¾	
13⅛	6	Pier 1 .15e	1.2	8	43	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
45¼	32	Pilsbry 1.72	4.4	9	277	39⅝	39	39⅝	+⅜
49¾	24½	Pioner 1.92	4.0	11	225	48⅜	48	48⅛	—⅛
22⅝	15½	PionrEl		9	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅝
30½	21⅜	PlinyB 1.20	4.1	8	36	29½	29⅜	29½	
33¼	28	PitnB pf2.12	6.5		1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
28½	16	Pittsin 1.20	4.1	20	4806	u30⅜	28¾	29⅝	+⅞
9½	5	PlanRsc		8	227	6⅝	6½	6½	—⅜
21¾	14½	Plantrn .16	.8	15	20	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	
28	10½	Playboy .12	.7	19	41	17⅛	16½	16¾	—⅛
28⅝	17	Pneumo 1	3.7	10	1161	27⅝	26	27⅝	+1½
17¼	11⅛	PogoPd .20b	1.2	11	715	16⅞	16½	16¾	+⅛
56	26⅛	Polaroid 1	3.6	8	502	28¼	27¾	27⅞	—¼
28⅝	14½	Pndrosa .40	1.9	6	170	21	20	20⅞	+⅜
37⅝	21½	PopTal 1.16	3.4	5	4	34¼	34¼	34¼	—⅛
21⅛	13	Portec .80b	4.3	9	27	18½	18¼	18½	+⅜
80¼	70½	Portr pf5.50	7.2		z10	76½	76½	76½	+⅞
19½	16⅛	PortGE 1.70	11.	10	x412	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
27⅝	23½	PorG pf2.60	11.		x1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+¼
38⅛	27½	Poltch 1.16	3.2	8	70	36⅝	36	36⅝	+½
15⅝	12⅝	PotmEl 1.34	11.	8	470	13	12¾	12⅞	—⅛
52	44¼	PotEl pf4.50	10.		z480	45	d43	44	—1
46¾	39	PotEl pf4.04	10.		z700	40	39⅝	39⅝	—½
35	21⅜	Premier .81	2.4	11	4	33⅝	33½	33⅛	—⅛
16	10¾	Presley s.36i	3.1	4	143	11⅞	10⅞	11½	+⅛
19⅝	14⅝	PrimeC s		18	368	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+½
90¼	72¾	ProctG 3.40	4.4	11	320	77⅝	77⅛	77⅛	—¼
18⅞	9¼	PrdRsh s.54	3.2	9	39	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
28	18¾	Praler .50e	1.9	5	17	26¾	26¼	26¼	—⅜
18½	15¼	PSvCol 1.60	10.	10	392	15¾	15½	15⅝	
27	24	PSInd 2.32	9.4	7	49	24⅞	24⅝	24¾	
39½	35	PSIn pf 3.50	9.9		z130	35½	35⅜	35⅜	—⅛
108½	100	PSIn pf 9.44	9.3		z10	101	101	101	—1¾
22½	17⅛	PSvNH 2.12	12.	6	71	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	
27¼	24¾	PSNH pf2.81	11.		14	24¾	24¾	24¾	
21½	18⅜	PSvNM 1.92	9.9	8	188	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	—⅛
23⅝	20	PSvEG 2.20	11.	6	311	20	d19¾	19⅞	—⅛
15⅝	13½	PSEG pf1.40	10.		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
47¾	38½	PSEG pf4.08	10.		z100	39½	39	39	—1
59½	48½	PSEG pf5.05	11.		z200	49½	d48	48	—2½
25⅛	21⅝	PSEG pf2.17	10.		5	21¾	21¾	21¾	
78⅝	66	PSEG pf6.80	10.		z10	68	68	68	
27	24⅝	PSEG pf2.43	9.9		44	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	
107	97	PSEG pf9.62	9.9		z510	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	—1⅜
11¾	5½	Publick			736	10⅛	9¼	9⅝	+¼
6⅛	3½	Pueblo		5	41	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	+⅜
7	4¼	PR Cem		5	16	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	—⅛
18¼	15⅝	PgSPL 1.64	10.	8	74	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	
47¼	29⅝	Pullmn 1.60	4.0	8	47	39¾	39½	39¾	+¼
19⅝	14⅝	Purex 1.28	7.6	7	23	17	16¾	16⅞	
9⅝	3	PuritnFa			82	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
33¾	22⅛	Puroltr 1.32	3.8	9	307	u34¾	33¾	34⅝	+⅞
27¼	21¼	QuakO 1.40	5.2	7	85	27	26½	26¾	+⅛
24½	12¾	QuakStO 1	4.8	10	262	21⅜	21	21	+⅛
33	18¾	Quanex s 1	3.5	10	72	28½	28¼	28⅜	+⅜
11¾	4⅝	Questor .20	2.7	13	99	7¾	7⅝	7½	+⅛
		— R—R—R —							
30¾	23	RCA 1.60	6.7	6	1417	24	23¾	23¾	—¼
41½	37	RCA pf 3.50	8.8		z50	39¾	39¾	39¾	
71⅜	52½	RCA pf 4	7.4		8	54¼	53¾	54¼	+¼
12½	9¾	RLC s .44	4.0	5	63	11	10¾	10⅞	
15½	9½	RTE .60	5.9	6	40	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
15	10	RalsPur .58	5.1	9	762	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	—⅛
15⅝	6⅝	Ramad .12e	1.2	18	644	10⅛	9¾	9¾	—¼
23	13⅝	Ranco .76	4.4	9	29	17½	17¼	17¼	—¼
18¼	11½	RapAm .60e	3.4	4	102	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	+¼
40¾	24½	Raybt 1.60b	5.3	5	23	30¼	29⅝	30	+⅛
27¾	14⅛	Raymdint 1	5.4	5	22	18½	18⅜	18⅜	+⅛
58½	42½	Raythn 1.60	2.8	10	355	57¾	56⅝	57½	+⅜
30⅝	18⅝	ReadBat 1	3.4	10	141	29⅝	29	29⅛	+⅛
17¾	12¼	RltRef 1.63e	13.	8	4	13	13	13	+¼
8¼	3½	Redmn .09e	1.1	7	466	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+⅛
10¼	7⅛	ReeceCp .60	6.8	6	7	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+¼
33⅞	24⅝	ReevsB 2	7.1	4	13	28¼	28	28¼	+¼
15⅝	10¾	ReichCh .74	5.5	10	8	13½	13⅜	13⅜	—⅛
65	29¾	ReinEl 1.60	2.6	13	357	63	61	61	—1⅝
55⅝	30½	RelGp 1.60b	2.9	6	344	u55¾	54½	55⅝	+1
82	48	RelG pf 2.20	2.7		1	u83	83	83	+1¾
27⅛	23⅝	RelG pf 2.60	11.		4	24	23⅞	23⅞	—⅛
27⅝	25	ReIn pf2.68	10.		2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
10⅜	5⅝	RepAir .20	2.2	5	1013	9¼	8⅝	9	+½
6⅝	1⅝	RepAir wt			404	3⅝	2⅞	3½	+⅝
30	11⅞	RepCp .60b	2.2	5	55	27	26½	26⅞	—⅜
24	13⅝	RepFnS s.92	4.2	4	43	22	21⅜	22	+⅛
2⅝	1⅝	RepMtg			10	2	2	2	+⅛
29⅝	21¼	RepStl 2	7.3	3	91	27½	27	27¼	+⅛
30	20⅝	RepTex 1	3.6	7	29	28	27¾	28	—⅛
28⅝	9	ResvOil .30	1.1	13	878	26½	26⅛	26⅜	—⅛
41¼	19⅛	RsOil pf1.75	4.5		15	38⅝	38⅝	38½	
32⅝	20⅝	RevcoD .80	3.0	10	30	26⅞	26⅝	26¾	—⅛
18	11⅝	Revere		3	400	17	16¼	16⅞	+⅜
55⅝	44½	Revlon 1.56	3.1	13	239	51⅝	51	51	+⅛
22½	12⅛	Rexham .60	3.3	8	61	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	—⅛
19⅝	15½	Rexnrd .96	5.4	6	42	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	
64⅛	54½	Reynln 3.80	6.0	6	292	63¾	62⅝	63¼	+¼
73	60	Reyln pf2.25	3.1		2	72¼	72¼	72¼	
50⅝	48⅝	Reyln pf4.10	8.4		8	49⅝	49	49	—⅜
39⅝	29⅛	ReyMtl 2.20	6.1	4	62	36⅜	36	36	—⅜
25¼	16½	RichCo 1.20	5.5	5	17	22⅝	22	22	—⅜
29⅝	19¾	RchMer 1.20	5.0	9	238	24⅛	24	24	
20⅞	15⅞	RiegelT 1.60	8.8	6	14	18¼	18⅛	18¼	
38⅝	23⅝	RioGran 1	2.7	7	81	37¼	36¾	37⅛	+⅜
20	13⅝	RioGr pf .80	4.1		81	19⅝	19	19⅝	+⅛
26⅛	16⅝	RiteAid .54	2.2	9	33	25⅛	24¾	24⅞	+⅛
26¾	17	Robshw 1.30	6.8	6	37	19½	18¾	19	
33⅝	22⅝	Robtsn 1.90	5.9	7	30	32½	32	32	—⅜
12	8½	Robins .40	4.3	9	223	9½	9¼	9⅜	
19⅝	15⅝	RochG 1.48	9.0	7	35	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	+⅛
20⅞	16⅝	RochTl 1.56	8.4	7	17	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
19½	10⅛	Rockwr 1	5.6	6	32	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	
43⅝	30⅝	Rockwl 2.60	6.1	6	92	43	42⅝	42⅝	—⅛
106½	78⅝	RkInt pf4.75	4.5		1	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	—1⅜
47⅝	30½	RohmH 2	4.3	8	482	46⅝	46	46⅛	—⅛
19¼	10	Rohrind		5	98	15½	15⅛	15½	
30	16¼	Rollins .72	2.8	12	930	26⅛	24⅝	25⅝	—⅛
40	28⅝	Rolm s		21	141	32½	31¼	32⅛	+⅜
5⅝	2½	Ronson			4	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	
11⅞	9⅞	Roper s .90	8.4	6	64	10⅞	10½	10¾	
21½	13⅝	Rorer .76	4.8	9	209	16⅛	15⅞	16	+⅛
34⅞	15	Rosario .60	1.8	14	261	33⅝	32⅞	33¼	—⅜
30⅝	15⅝	Rowan .10	.3	14	177	30½	29¾	30⅜	
19¼	13	RC Cos 1.04	7.2	37	56	14½	13¾	14½	+⅝
76⅝	57⅝	RoylD 5.53e	7.5	4	97	73⅞	73⅜	73⅝	+⅛
32	21¾	Rubbrm .92	3.4	11	15	27⅛	27	27⅛	+⅛
12⅞	9⅝	RussTog .88	8.6	6	16	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
22¾	14⅝	RyanH 1	4.5	8	37	22	21¾	22	
28½	18¾	RyderS 1b	4.1	7	238	24⅝	24	24¼	+⅛
		— S—S—S —							
10¾	5⅝	SCA .35t	3.7	12	291	9½	9⅜	9½	+⅛
32	16¼	SCM 1.30	4.5	6	663	29	28⅛	28⅝	+⅜
26¼	12⅛	SPSTec .64	2.5	8	54	25⅝	25⅛	25½	+⅛
51¾	24¾	Sabine .56	1.2	42	54	48⅝	48⅛	48½	+⅛
19⅛	8	Safgdin .32	1.7	15	68	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+¼
44⅝	34⅝	Safewy 2.60	6.7	7	81	39¼	38⅝	38⅞	—⅛
14⅞	7½	SagaCp .44	4.4	30	41	10	9⅞	10	
32¾	21⅝	SJoMn 1.40	4.6	10	83	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+½
13¾	11¼	StJoLP 1.26	11.	8	14	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
60⅝	34⅝	StLSaF 2.50	4.5	8	20	56	55½	56	
11⅛	10	SPaul 1e	10.		66	10¼	10	10	—¼
34¼	27¾	StRegP 1.80	5.6	7	116	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	
8⅝	5½	Salant .40	6.7	7	17	6	5⅞	6	—⅛
18¼	5	Sambos			97	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
16	14	SDieGs 1.52	11.	10	171	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	
18¾	9⅝	SJuanR 1.05t	6.9	11	38	15¼	14⅝	15¼	+¼
27⅝	12⅝	Sanders .50	2.0	11	33	25	25	25	
51⅜	29⅝	SFeInd 2.40	4.8	7	585	50¼	49⅛	50	+⅜
14¼	8	SFeIn pf .50	3.7		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
39⅛	18⅛	SFeInt .72	2.4	29	579	30⅝	29¾	29⅞	+⅛
19⅝	13	SafWel .88	6.0	7	24	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	—⅛
9¼	4⅝	SaulRE			6	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
10⅛	4⅝	SavASlp		12	56	8⅝	8½	8⅝	—⅛
13¾	7	SavOnD .40	3.1	9	x63	13	12¾	13	+¼
12⅝	9⅞	SavEIP 1	8.9	4	19	11¼	11	11¼	+⅛
14⅝	11⅛	SavE A 1.34	11.		7	13	12¾	12¾	—¼
13¼	11	SavE pf1.28	12.		7	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
19¾	11⅛	Savin .70	3.9	3	180	18⅝	17½	17⅞	—½
8⅝	4⅝	Saxon		8	263	7½	7¼	7⅜	+⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Schaefer			2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
35¼	27½	SchrPlo 1.44	4.4	13	274	33⅛	32¾	32⅞	+⅛
14⅝	9	Schlitz .30i		26	256	11	10⅝	10⅝	—¼
86⅝	66⅝	Schlmb s1.10	1.3	19	409	86	84⅝	85	+¼
33⅞	25⅝	SciAtla s.16	.5	19	69	33	32⅝	33	+⅜
27¼	18	SCOA s 1	3.9	7	81	25½	24⅝	25⅛	+½
5½	3½	ScotLad		8	44	5⅝	5½	5¼	
34¼	22	ScotFet 1.80	6.4	6	261	28⅝	28	28	—⅜
26	15⅝	ScottF .88	3.3	9	22	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	—⅝
20⅞	13½	ScottP .92	4.6	6	1579	20½	20	20⅛	+⅛
16¼	8⅛	Scotys .40	2.6	9	46	15⅝	15⅛	15½	+⅛
23	17¼	Scovill 1.40	7.5	6	29	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	—¼
10¼	6⅝	Scudder		20	8	10½	10½	10½	
14	11⅝	SeaCA pf1.46	13.		15	11¾	d11½	11⅝	—⅛
30¾	15½	SeaCont .42	2.2	6	115	19	18⅞	19	—⅛
34⅞	23⅝	SeabCL 2.20	7.6	5	36	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	+⅛
18¼	9½	SeaWA .40b	3.2	6	62	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
31⅞	23	Seafst 1.12	3.9	7	64	28½	28½	28½	
38¼	24¼	Seagrm g1.12		13	586	38¼	37	37	—⅞
23	10½	Seagrv .27e	1.3	8	25	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	
19⅛	15⅝	SealAir n.44	2.5	10	13	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	+⅛
29⅝	19¼	SealPw 1.30	4.4	7	234	u30⅛	29⅝	29⅞	+⅛
17⅝	10⅝	SearleG .52	3.0	12	504	17⅝	17	17¼	+⅛
23¼	18⅝	Sears 1.28	6.7	7	2131	19⅛	19	19⅛	
14¼	5⅝	Seatrain			222	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	—⅛
34¾	26⅝	SecPac n1.80	5.6	14	150	32	31¾	32	+¼
45	24⅝	Sedco .64	1.6	19	472	42⅛	39¾	41⅝	+1⅛
14¼	10¾	SeigLt 1.20b	11.	7	61	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	—⅛
10⅝	7⅛	SvCoInt .34	3.5	6	49	9⅝	9¾	9¾	
15	7⅝	Shakspr .52	3.7	10	312	14	13¾	13⅞	+⅜
18⅞	11⅛	Shaklee .74	4.2	6	15	17⅝	17½	17½	+⅛
18½	8½	ShearH .48b	2.9	4	203	16⅝	15⅝	16½	+¼
47⅝	30¼	ShellOil 2	4.2	8	563	u47⅝	46⅞	47⅝	+¾
33¾	28⅝	ShellT s2.39t	8.2	5	2	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
12⅝	8⅞	ShelGlo .70	6.7	4	53	10½	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
20	14⅝	ShelG pf1.35	8.1		6	16¾	16½	16⅝	+⅛
28⅝	19⅝	Shrwin		17	16	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
14¼	12½	SierPac 1.34	9.7	7	32	13¾	13⅝	13¾	
37¾	19⅛	Signal 1	2.6	8	809	u38⅞	37¼	38⅝	+1⅝
38	28⅝	Signode 1.72	4.6	7	23	38	37⅝	37⅝	—¼
20½	12¼	SimPrec .28	2.0	11	133	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	+⅛
13⅝	8⅛	SimpPat .56	5.1	12	313	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	+¼
19¼	11¾	Singer .40	3.3	5	190	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
36	29⅝	Singr pf3.50	12.		30	30	d29½	29⅝	
15⅝	9½	Skyline .48	4.0	10	116	12⅛	11⅞	12	—⅛
24⅞	17⅜	SmithA 1.40	7.0	3	12	20¼	20	20	—¼
63⅝	39	Smithln 1.12	1.8	12	245	u64	63	63⅝	+⅜
49	38⅝	Smtkln s1.44	3.1	14	961	46⅞	45¾	46⅞	+1⅛
30¼	14½	SmithTr 1	3.5	9	41	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
23½	16½	Smucker 1	4.5	7	10	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
26⅛	20⅝	SnapOn s.80	3.5	12	169	23⅝	23	23	—⅜
10¾	7⅛	SonyCp .10e	1.2	22	156	8½	8⅜	8½	
21½	16½	SooLin s.76t	4.2	8	73	18¾	18	18¼	—⅛
5¼	2⅝	SoAtlFn			22	4½	4⅜	4½	
18⅝	15	SCrEG 1.68	11.	9	123	16	15⅝	15⅝	
20⅝	16¾	SoJerIn 1.74	9.0	9	15	19⅛	19⅛	19¼	+⅛
55½	26¾	Soutldwn .60	1.2	7	4	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	
17	11½	SoetBk .80	5.3	6	61	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—¼
7⅝	6⅛	SoetPS s		5	22	7⅛	7	7	—⅛
27¾	23½	SCalEd 2.48	9.6	6	263	25¾	25½	25¾	
16¼	12	SouthCo 1.54	12.	9	1037	12⅞	12⅝	12½	
19¾	17⅛	SoInGE 1.52	8.2	6	44	18½	18½	18½	—⅛
49	29½	SoNRes 1.50	3.3	9	101	46⅝	46	46⅛	—⅛
41	34½	SNETel 3.60	9.7	6	42	37⅜	37	37⅛	—⅛
37⅞	25	SouPac 2.40	6.8	6	169	35½	35⅛	35¼	—⅛
58¼	44⅞	SouRy 3.20	5.9	6	58	54⅝	53¾	53⅞	—1⅛
29⅝	26¾	SoRy pf2.60	9.7		1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
28⅞	18½	SoUnCo 1.76	6.0	9	59	u29¼	28¾	29⅛	+¼
32	25⅛	Soutind .84	2.9	10	66	29	28⅞	28⅞	—¼
44¾	34¼	SouRoyl s		24	107	43⅝	42½	43½	+⅛
26	16⅝	SwtAir s .28	1.1	6	122	25	24	24½	—¼
29⅝	22¼	SwtBsh 1.24	5.0	7	5	24¾	24¾	24¾	—¼
24	10⅜	SwtFore .40	1.8	5	971	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	+1
13¼	11½	SwtGas n1.10	9.4	9	27	11⅝	11½	11⅝	—¼
14⅞	13	SwtPS 1.28	9.7	4	88	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
21¼	10½	Sparton .80	4.1	7	18	19⅝	19½	19½	—⅜
29¾	15⅝	SpectPh		16	69	28⅝	27¾	28⅛	—⅜
22½	12⅝	SperHut 1	5.8	5	35	17½	17¼	17¼	
38¼	30¼	SperHu pf 3	8.7		6	34½	34½	34½	
52⅝	39⅝	Sperry 1.56	3.1	8	552	50	49½	49¾	+⅛
20⅝	14	SprngsM 1.20	6.9	5	23	17⅝	17½	17½	—¼
25½	19⅝	SquarD 1.50	6.5	8	40	23¼	23	23¼	+¼
37¼	25½	Squibb 1.08	3.1	14	397	34⅝	34½	34⅝	
15¼	11⅝	StaRite n.70	5.5	6	7	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	—⅜
27⅝	16½	Staley 1	3.7	17	94	27	26½	26⅞	+¼
29½	22⅝	StBrnd 1.48	5.7	10	112	26	25⅝	25⅝	—¼
48½	40	StdBr pf3.50	8.3		z130	42	42	42	—1
32⅜	19⅛	StBPnt .64	2.5	10	270	26½	25½	26	+½
20¼	13½	StdMotA .64	4.0	6	33	16⅛	16	16	
58⅝	41½	StOilCl 2.80	4.8	7	1251	u58½	56½	58¼	+1¼
69	49⅝	StOInd 3	4.5	8	1032	67⅛	66⅞	67⅛	+⅛
69¾	32½	StOilOh 1.20	1.8	12	313	67⅝	66¼	66⅝	—⅛
12⅝	7⅛	StPacCp .60	5.6	4	54	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+⅛
19¼	12⅝	Standex .75	4.4	7	21	17	16¾	17	—⅛
34⅝	22¼	StanW 1.24	3.8	8	46	33½	32⅞	33	—¼
32¼	22⅝	Starret 1.48	4.7	6	1	31½	31½	31½	—¼
6⅛	3½	StMufInv		12	7	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
11½	9⅝	StaMSe 1.05	11.		25	10	9¾	9¾	—⅜
24⅝	19	StaufCh s1.10	4.7	8	81	23¾	23⅛	23½	+⅜
4⅝	3⅛	Steego .12b	3.1	8	19	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
12	8½	Sterchi .68	6.4	5	3	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
9½	6⅝	SterlBcp .66	7.9	8	24	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	—⅛
21⅞	14	SterlDg .84	4.8	11	718	17⅝	17⅜	17½	
25½	12⅝	Sterndnt .60	2.6	9	13	23	22¾	22¾	—⅛
17½	13⅝	StevenJ 1.20b	7.7	5	100	15⅝	15¼	15½	+¼
41⅝	26⅛	StewWa s1.88	5.1	8	92	37	36½	36¾	—¼
37⅝	23⅛	StokVC 1.48	5.1	8	12	29⅜	29	29⅛	+⅛
12⅝	10½	StokVC pf 1	9.3		z310	10⅝	d10¼	10¾	+¼
50⅝	27⅝	StoneW 2.75r	5.9	9	4	46¼	46	46¼	+⅛
29⅝	10½	StonCon .60	2.5	10	11	23¾	23½	23¾	+¼
20¾	14⅝	StopShp 1.20	7.1	4	24	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
23⅛	14⅜	StorTec s		12	933	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+¼

(Continued on Page 12)

…s in Canadian funds. …cents unless marked $

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
…tibl	$20⅞	20	20⅛	—⅛
…clands	$16½	16½	16½	
…ico E	$9¼	8⅝	9	+½
…a Ind A	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
… Gas A	$26⅝	26	26⅛	—⅝
… Nat	370	70	70	
…o Cent	$22½	22½	22½	
Bonzo	$21¼	20⅛	21	
…tres W A	$13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+⅛
…us C pr	$9⅞	9¼	9⅞	+⅛
…estos	$41⅝	41½	41½	—½
…-A	$19⅞	19	19⅞	—⅛
… Can	$36	34½	35½	—½
…k N S	$24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	—⅜
… Cop	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
…lor Res	$17⅝	17¼	17⅜	
…malea	$20	20	20	—⅛
…nda M	$21	21	21	—⅜
…FP	$27	26⅛	26⅛	—1
… Phone	$17¼	17	17	—⅛
…nswk	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—¼
…E	$12⅝	12½	12½	—½
… Frv	$23⅛	23¼	23¼	
… Pow A	$45	44⅝	45	
…nfio	$18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	+½
…or West	$15½	14⅝	15	—⅝
…ockrs	$29⅝	29½	29⅝	
… Perm	$18	17⅞	18	—⅜
… Trust	$25	25	25	
…Tune	$24¼	24⅛	24⅛	—¼
…blesy A	$12	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
… Cei	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+¼
…E	$32	32	32	
… Bk Com	$26⅛	26½	26⅝	—⅛
… Tire A	$26⅛	28	28	—½
…Utilties	$19½	18⅝	18⅝	—⅝
…del Oil	$52	52	52	
…stor	$12¾	12½	12½	
…onese	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
…erokee	$12	11¾	12	
…UM	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+¼
…Holiday I	$9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
… Distrb	$16½	16⅛	16¼	

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, September 18, 1979

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
16935 Cons Gas	$27⅝	27⅜	27½	—⅛
2564 Con Fardy	380	370	375	
500 Conwest	$7⅛	7	7	—⅛
25215 Coseka R	$10⅝	10⅛	10½	
15000 Craigmt	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
1580 Crush Intl	$15½	15¼	15¼	—¼
11600 Cyprus	$15½	15⅛	15⅜	—⅜
20895 Czar Res	$14⅝	14⅛	14¼	—⅜
8150 Dbon Dev	$19	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
6500 Daon A	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—¼
12460 Denison	$32½	31⅛	31⅝	—⅝
56865 Dickson	$10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅜
5892 D Bridge	$41½	40½	41	+1⅛
4065 Dofasco A	$35	34½	34½	
2425 Dom Store	$20	19⅞	20	+¼
775 Du Pont A	$22½	22	22	—½
4600 Dylex L A	$11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	+¼
1700 Electhom A	480	470	470	—15
3150 Emco	$12	11⅜	11⅞	—⅛
10600 Falcon C	$8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
6717 Fibre Nik A	$68½	66½	66⅝	—2¼
1700 Fed Ind A	$7	7	7	
1300 Francana	$12⅝	12¼	12¼	—½
400 Fraser	$16	16	16	
26100 G M Res	$6¼	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
1900 G Distrb A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
3575 G Distrb w	260	260	260	—2
14975 Gibraltar	$9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	—¼
100 Goodyear	$22	22	22	+1
420 Graff G	$16⅝	16¼	16⅜	+1
4580 Granduc	230	220	225	+5
2250 GL Forest	$49⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
103 Greyhnd	$23	23	23	
600 Hard Crp A	300	300	300	—5
4890 Harlequin	$17	16⅞	16⅞	—⅛
14790 Hawker	$17⅛	17	17	—⅛
8486 Hayes D	$10	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
3321 H Bay Co	$27¼	27	27	+¼
8425 IAC	$16¼	15⅞	16	
1558 Indal	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
225 Indusmin	$18¾	18⅛	18¾	+¼
15 Inglis	$16¼	16¼	16¼	+¼
2300 Inland Gas	$13⅝	13⅝	13½	—⅜
2800 Int Mogul	$6⅞	6½	6½	—⅛
8849 Intpr Pipe	$18⅞	18⅛	18⅝	—⅛
900 Ivaco	$17¼	17¼	17¼	—⅛
9918 Jannock	$13⅝	13¼	13½	—¼
25025 Kaiser Re	$32	31	31½	—1
17441 Kam Kotia	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
500 Kelsey H	$24½	24¼	24½	+¼
14248 Kerr Add	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—¼
14250 Labatt A	$24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	+¼
80478 Locana	$7½	7	7¼	+⅜
1100 LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2493 LL Lac	460	435	460	+25
1535 Lob Co A	425	420	420	
910 Lob Co B	420	420	420	—10
4100 MICC	$13	12¾	12⅞	—⅛
200 Mclan H A	$22¾	22¾	22¾	+¼
10370 MB Ltd	$28⅝	27½	27½	—⅝
2100 Est Mirtic	200	193	200	+5
16230 Molson A	$28	27¾	28	+⅜
10616 Moore	$38½	38	38⅛	—⅜
22524 Murphy	$30½	28¾	29¼	—1¼
1300 Nat Trust	$23¾	23¾	23¾	+⅛
65531 Noranda	$17⅝	17¼	17⅝	—½
52942 Norcen	$29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—¾
1170 NTecm B w	$29	28½		
5730 Nowsco W	$38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+½
31466 Oakwood P	$15½	15⅛	15⅛	—⅜
29120 Ocelot B	$23	22¾	23	—¼
5100 Oshawa A	$8⅝	8¼	8¼	
9152 Page Pet	$17⅛	16⅞	17	
31814 Pamour A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
6250 PanCan P	$62¼	61½	62	
13100 Pembina	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—¼
13309 Petrofina	$47½	46	46	—1
10950 Peyto Oils	$16⅛	15⅝	16	
5580 Pine Point	$35⅛	35⅝	35⅝	—⅛
14800 Place G	285	280	284	—3
13635 Placer	$36	35⅝	36	+⅜
4550 Ram	$10½	9½	9½	—½
600 Redpath	$14	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
600 Rd Stenhs A	$9	9	9	—⅛
4552 Reichhold	$14¼	14	14	—⅛
21600 Revnu Prp	183	179	180	
10470 Roman	$42	41	41¼	—½
820 Rothman	$19½	19¼	19½	—⅛
41648 Sceptre	$9⅝	9	9	—⅜
9080 Scotts A	$13	12⅞	13	+¼
49385 Shell Can	$29⅝	28⅝	29¼	—½
11658 Sherritt	$12⅛	11¾	11⅞	
40200 Sigma	$32½	31	32½	+2
3490 Simpsn S A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
800 Slater Stl	$16⅝	16½	16½	—⅜
16068 Southm	$26⅛	26	26	
200 St Brodcst	$12	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
11797 Stelco A	$29¼	29	29¼	+¼
1100 Steep R	405	405	405	+5
17530 Sulpetro B	$17⅞	16¾	17¼	—⅜
5475 Suncor pr	$28	27⅝	28	
1400 Teck Cor A	$18¼	18	18	—¼
11658 Teck Cor B	$17	16¾	16⅞	—⅜
17830 Tex Can	$82¼	81½	81½	—¾
18037 Thom N A	$15	15	15	
78103 Tor Dm Bk	$24⅝	24	24⅜	—⅛
2531 Traders A	$16⅛	15⅞	16	—⅛
4025 Trns Mt	$10⅝	10¼	10¼	—¼
6706 TrCan PL	$23⅞	23½	23⅝	—¼
8637 Turbo Cl B	$15½	15⅛	15⅛	
11848 UGas A	$12	11	11¾	—⅛
6800 Union Oil	$33⅝	32½	33¼	—½
34315 U Keno	$23½	21⅝	23¼	+3
46850 U Siscoe	$12¾	12⅜	12⅝	+⅜
950 Un Carbid	$23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—¼
1300 Van Der	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+¼
1737 Verstl Cor	$21½	21	21	—1¼
700 Vestgron	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—¼
650 Weldwod	$25	24¾	25	
21400 West Mine	$7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅜
4735 Weston	$26⅛	26	26¼	
650 Woodwd A	$25¼	25¼	25¼	—¼
4000 Yk Bear	$9⅝	9	9½	—⅛

Total sales 8,837,838 shares

European Markets

Yesterdays closing prices (in local currencies)

Amsterdam

…	28.50
…In	91.00
…k	331.50
…	69.80
…b	45.00
…	24.50
…	80.10
…	54.00
…s	31.40
…	99.40
…er.	116.80
…	51.00
…	23.60
…	170.50
…	143.50
…	110.20
…ch	145.80
…	128.70
…er	208.50
…k	45.00

Brussels

…	2,585
…mb)	1,755
…	419
…t	6,520
…M	2,615
…	2,660
…	5,170
…rt	1,130
…role	1,735
…	2,650
…e	750

Frankfurt

…	45.60
…	139.50
…	133.00
…bnk	205.00
…ml	63.00
…	262.00
…	157.50
…Bnk	280.00
…Bnk	211.50
…	131.50
…	44.50
…	270.00
…	201.00
…	213.20
…	92.50
…an	162.60
…efl.	253.50
…ann	145.30
…	186.80
…	245.50
…	270.20
…	94.10
…	177.00
…	153.20
…en	205.50

London

…Ca	$8.20
…	0.85
…Bnk	4.21
…Gp	1.44
…	1.14
…	1.87
…	1.78
…	2.93
…	0.48½
…	11.75
…	1.59
…d.	1.44
…Sc.	0.61
…Fdg	2.40
…ds	0.86
…r	$8.17
…rc	3.10
…	2.31
…	0.55
…d	0.91
…ed	33⅛
…	3.75
…	2.57
Glaxo Gp	4.60
Gt Un St	2.88
Guinness	1.87
Hawker-Sidd	1.78
Hudson Bay	$11¾
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.48
Imps	0.88½
Marks & Spen.	1.01
Metal Box	2.80
Nichols	0.59
Plessey	1.28
Rand Mines	0.55
Rank Org.	2.10
Royal Dutch	34¼
R.T.Z.	2.98
Shell	3.38
Thorn (A)	4.18
Tube Invest.	3.00
Union Corb.	$8.10
Vickers	1.59
War L.3½	0.33¼
West Deep	$19¼
West Drief	$51¼
West Hold	$38¼
West Min	1.92
Woolworth	0.75½
ZCI	0.11½

Milan

Bastogi	865.00
ERBA.	2,680.00
ErcMarelli	377.00
Fiat	2,610.00
Finsider	120.00
Generali	41,250.00
IFI	3,090.00
Italgas	796.00
Italsider	336.00
LaRinas	114.00
Montedis	202.50
Olivetti	1,535.00
Pirelli	2,115.00
Snia Visco	780.00

Paris

Air Liquide	501.00
BSN	960.00
Carrefour	1,744.00
Cim Lafarge	287.00
Cie Bancaire	456.00
CFP	242.00
CGE	373.50
CCF	168.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,108.00
Ferodo	360.00
Gen Occident	384.80
Imetal	61.30
L Oreal	758.00
Moch Bull	66.00
Michelin	901.00
Moet Henn	578.00
Moulinex	96.10
Paribas	233.50
PUK	96.00
Penarroya	58.20
Perrier	345.00
Peugeot	290.00
Rh Poulenc	135.00
Saclior	32.20
St Gobain	137.00
Suez	289.50
Telemecan	810.00
Thomson	252.00
Usinor	289.50

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,320
Buehrle	2,510
B Boveri	1,925
Cib Geigy	1,265
Cr Suisse	2,290
Fisher	705
HolRochN	7,350
Nestle	3,535
Sandoz	4,350
Ste B. Suisse	385
Sulzer	2,810
U.B. Suisse	3,260

Tokyo Exchange

September 19, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	158.00	Matsu E. Wks	526.00
Canon	596.00	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	176.00
Dai Nip. Print	562.00	Mitsubi Corp.	545.00
Fuji Bank	343.00	Mitsui Co.	326.00
Fuji Photo	652.00	Mitsukoshi	448.00
Hitachi	263.00	Nippon Elec.	486.00
Honda Motor	595.00	Sharp	515.00
C. Itoh	396.00	Sony Corp	1,880.00
Japan Air L.	3,880.00	Sumitomo Bank	344.00
Kansai El. Pwr.	900.00	Taisho Marine	257.00
Kao Soap	554.00	Takeda	498.00
Kirin Brewery	404.00	Teijin	136.00
Komatsu	345.00	Tokyo Marine	534.00
Kubota	330.00	Toray	176.00
Matsu El. Ind.	683.00	Toyota	900.00

International Stock Indexes

September 19, 1979

	Close	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam (1)	91.10	91.18	94.30	88.20
Brussels (2)	134.31	135.37	135.39	107.79
Frankfurt (3)	144.59	145.60	159.63	136.58
London 30	460.30	460.70	586.60	446.10
London 500 (4)	268.42	271.62	307.45	237.06
Milan (5)	88.16	87.85	89.48	55.45
Paris (6)	136.33	135.58	136.33	78.70
Sydney (7)	671.20	670.93	676.77	545.72
Tokyo (8)	456.28	455.25	462.97	435.13
Tokyo (9)	6,482.56	6,459.83	6,482.56	5,925.87
Zurich (10)	337.48	337.10	343.38	308.46

1: Anp-Cbs Ind.; 2: "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Siemon Ind.; 4. Financial Times Indexes; 5. Banca Comerciale Italiana Ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock Ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones Ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, September 18, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
66437	Bnk Mont	$24¼	24	24	—⅛
300	Can Cmt	$13¼	13¼	13¼	+⅛
208	Cdn Ind	$22¼	22¼	22¼	+⅛
500	Canron	$14	14	14	
7150	Con Bath	$14⅛	13⅞	14	—⅛
2436	Dom TxtA	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
900	FCA Int	325	320	320	—5
10642	Power Cp	$15	14⅞	15	+¼
400	RollandA	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
1265	Royal Bk	$41¾	41⅜	41⅝	+¼
2866	RoyTrstco	$15	15	15	—⅛
700	Steinbrg A	$27¼	27⅛	27¼	+⅛
6298	Trizec	$23½	23½	23½	
51445	Utd Asbest	$5⅝	5⅛	5¼	+⅛

Total sales 1,165,489 shares.

Canadian Indexes

September 19, 1979

	Close	Previous
Montreal	310.76	310.45
Toronto	1,721.90	1,719.10

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index. Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

European Gold Markets

September 19, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	376.00	369.00	—6.75
Zurich	379.00	370.00	—3.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	382.29	377.79	+0.50

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich. U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Basis	Nov. 79	Feb. 80	Options for May 1980 start on October 15th 1979
385	18.00-21.00	27.00-30.00	
390	15.25-18.25	25.00-28.00	
395	———	22.75-25.75	
400	———	19.50-22.50	

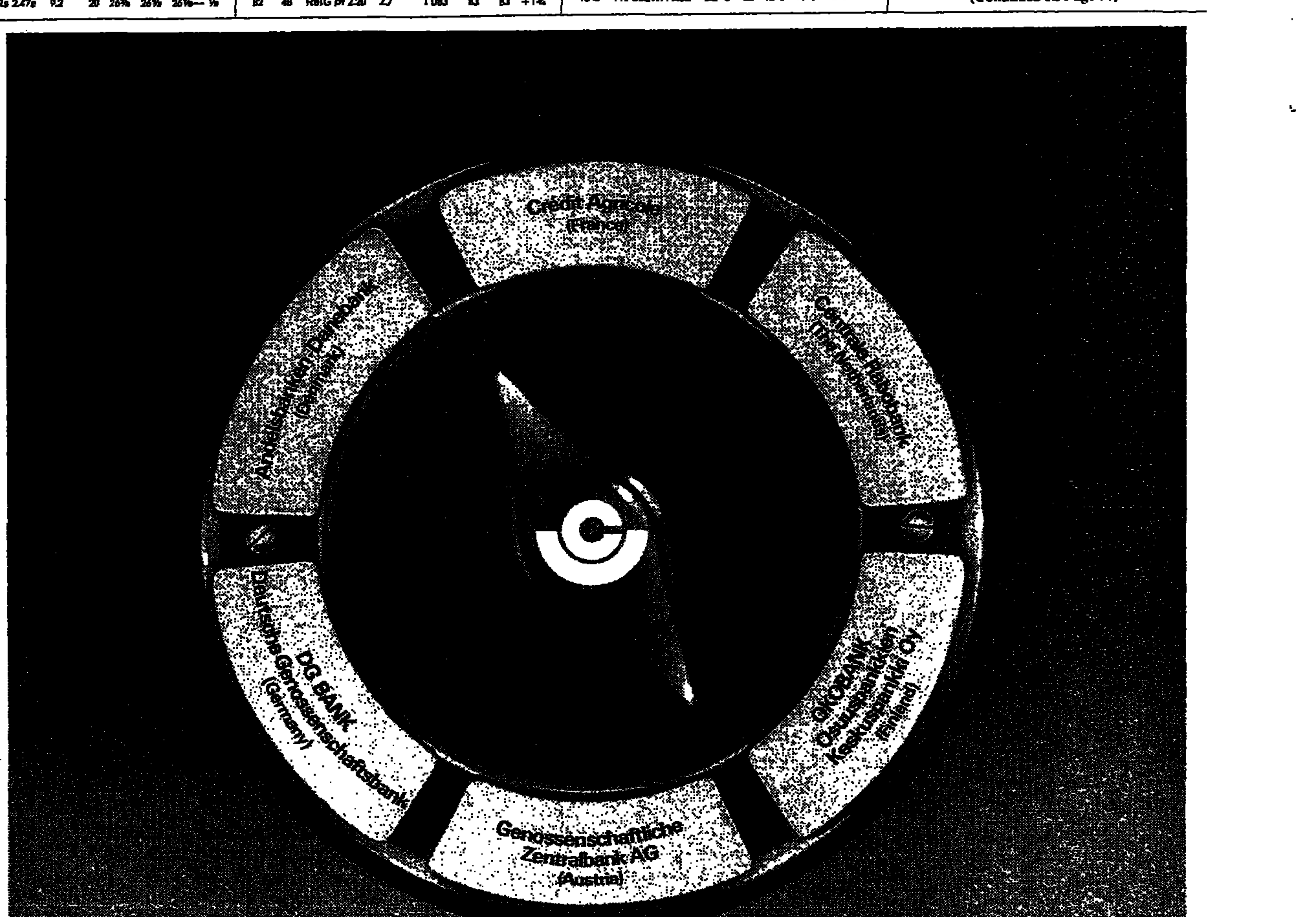
Gold Trading 370.00-374.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

Storm Off Vietnam Threatens Refugees

MANILA, Sept. 19 (UPI) — The tropical storm designated Mac swirled toward Vietnam tonight, threatening refugees afloat in the South China Sea, after a destructive sweep across the Philippines.

At least two persons drowned and two others were missing in floods in the coconut-producing Bicol region southeast of Luzon, the main island of the Philippines. More than 1,800 others fled leveled homes and flooded farms.



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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 19

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 11)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
50½	26	StorerB 1.30	2.5	12	351	u51⅞	50⅝	51½	+1⅛
16⅞	12½	StridRit 1.08	7.0	7	3	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
51⅝	23½	StuWor 1.25	2.5	11	12	50½	50⅝	50½	— ⅛
4½	2¾	SuavSho .20	5.0		33	4	3⅞	4	
36¾	16½	SubP-G 1.44	4.4	8	60	32⅞	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
37½	22	SunChm .60	1.6	6	14	37⅜	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
28⅝	19½	SunEl .60	2.5	13	105	24½	24	24¼	
70⅜	36⅝	SunCo 3	4.6	7	455	65⅛	63¾	65	+ ⅜
73	37½	SunC pf 2.25	3.4		2	66⅜	66⅛	66⅛	— ⅜
25	16⅞	Sunbm 1.50	7.1	7	242	21¼	21	21	— ¼
34	19	Sundstr 1.20	3.6		122	33	32⅞	33	+ ⅛
20	9	SunsM .40	2.1	12	858	20	19¼	19½	— ⅜
22⅞	15⅜	SuprVal .66	3.2	9	10	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
514	269½	SuprOil 2.80	.6	31	25	506	501	502	—3
19¾	10⅞	SupmkG .48	2.5	6	331	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ¼
11⅞	4⅞	SupScp			59	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	7¾	SutroM .97e	8.7	10	34	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅜
27¼	19¼	Swank 1.40a	6.4	6	25	21¾	21½	21¾	— ¼
24¾	14½	Svbron 1.08	6.0	10	213	17¾	17⅝	17⅞	
40	30	Svbrn pf2.40	7.4		3	32½	32½	32½	
		—T—T—T—							
17¼	11¾	TRE s .84	5.7	7	120	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅛
40⅝	33⅞	TRW 2	5.1	7	70	39⅞	38¾	39⅛	+ ⅜
88	73½	TRW pf 4.40	5.1		2	85½	85⅛	85½	
76⅛	63¾	TRW pr4.50	6.2		1	73	73	73	
31¾	17½	TaftBrd .76	2.5	12	19	30½	30	30¼	+ ¼
7¼	1¾	Talcott			37	6⅝	6½	6½	
15⅝	9¾	Talley 1	10.	7	66	10	9⅞	9⅞	
15⅝	10¼	Talley pf 1	9.8		19	10½	10¼	10¼	
19¼	16½	TampE 1.44	8.3	8	157	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
32½	17⅝	Tandy		8	634	26⅞	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅜
6⅞	3⅜	Tandycft n		3	83	5¾	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	7¼	Tappan .40	3.2	19	33	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
16¾	9	Tchncolr .72	5.1	5	64	14¾	14⅛	14¼	
18⅛	7⅞	Technicn		14	553	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
60½	39	Tektrnx .64	1.1	13	479	59¾	59	59¼	— ½
11¼	4⅝	Telecor 6.60c				4½	4⅝	4⅝	
154½	83¼	Teledn 9.92t	.6	7	125	148	146⅜	147⅞	+1½
21⅜	8¼	Telprmt		19	450	18½	18	18⅛	+ ¼
8¾	3⅜	Telex		15	251	4¾	4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
39½	29	Tennco 2.20	5.6	8	1433	38½	38	38¼	— ⅛
89½	82¾	Tenc pr 7.40	8.9		3	83	83	83	
145	108½	Tennc pf5.50	3.9		1	141	141	141	—1½
29	14½	Teradyn		13	42	24¾	23⅝	24½	+ ½
19⅛	6⅞	Tesoro		7	397	16	15¾	16	
33⅞	19⅛	Tesor pf2.16	7.5		46	28⅞	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛
29⅞	22⅝	Texaco 2.16	7.5	6	2329	29	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
45¾	35½	TexCm 1.40	3.1	9	174	44¾	44⅝	44¾	— ⅛
57¼	32	TexEst 2.70	4.8	9	195	56½	55¾	55⅞	
27¼	24¾	TxET pf2.40	9.6		5	25	25	25	
29¾	26¼	TxET pf2.87	10.		56	27½	27¼	27½	
24⅞	24¼	TexGT s1.4a	5.8	8	145	u25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅜
24½	16	Texind .60	2.6	5	665	24½	23¼	23¼	— ½
100	75¼	TexInst 2	2.1	14	197	96	95	95⅞	+ ⅝
15⅜	5⅝	TexInt			675	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
48¾	25⅜	TexOGs .44	.9	12	109	48¼	47½	47¾	+ ⅛
65	44½	TxPcLd .45e	.7	28		62¼	62⅛	62¼	+ ¼
20⅝	18	TexUtil 1.64	8.9	7	1523	18¾	18⅝	18½	— ⅛
30½	18	TexsgII 1.20	4.1	13	313	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ¼
50¼	35¼	Texgif pf 3	6.0		26	50	49⅞	50	
13½	4¾	Texfi Ind		2	53	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
33½	23½	Textron 1.80	6.4	6	238	28½	28⅛	28¼	— ⅛
37	27	Textr pf2.08	6.7		19	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	— ⅜
44	27¼	Thiokol 1.55	3.5	9	57	u44¼	43¼	44¼	+1¼
46¾	39¾	ThmBet 1.52	3.4	12	15	44¼	44¼	44¼	
13¼	8¼	Thomln .52b	5.0	5	13	10½	10½	10½	
32¼	20	ThmJW 1.80	6.6	6	16	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	— ¼
17¼	9½	Thrifty .60	4.0	11	132	15	14½	14⅞	+ ⅜
27¼	19¼	Tidwatr .90	3.4	10	295	26⅜	25¼	26¼	+1
32¾	19	TigerInt .80	3.2	6	124	24¾	24½	24⅝	+ ¼
49	35¾	Timeln 1.66	3.7	9	184	44¾	44	44½	+ ⅝
34⅛	26½	TimI pfB1.57	4.6		9	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅜
36	26⅜	TimesM 1.20	3.6	8	30	33½	33⅛	33⅛	
63½	45	Timkn 3	4.9	7	31	62	61⅛	61⅝	+ ⅛
31	19¼	ToddSh		5	9	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
25⅞	12¾	Tokheim .60	3.2	9	187	19¼	17⅛	18⅞	+1⅞
24	19	TolEdis 2.20	11.	7	34	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
26½	20½	TolEd pf2.36	11.		8	21¼	20¾	20¾	— ¼
24	19⅝	TolEd pf2.21	11.		2	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
15⅞	7⅝	TonkaCp			79	13⅛	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
13⅜	8¼	ToolRol .40b	3.6	7	23	11⅛	11	11	
29⅝	17⅞	ToroCo .88	3.9	7	60	22⅞	22	22¼	— ⅜
26⅞	18⅝	TovRUs n		11	100	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
23	15⅜	Tracor s.40	1.9	8	76	21⅛	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
23½	17½	Trane s .92	4.7	8	160	20¼	19½	19½	— ⅛
38	27¾	TranUn 2.36	6.7	7	76	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
27⅞	13⅞	TW Corp		6	3738	27⅞	25¼	26	—1⅛
23½	17½	TWC pf 2	10.		16	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜	— ¼
18	15¾	TWC pf 1.90	12.		50	15⅞	15½	15⅞	
32⅝	27¾	TWC pf 2.66	8.2		163	u32¾	32	32½	— ⅛
20⅜	14½	Transm 1	5.1	6	513	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	19½	TranInc 2.04	10.		19	20¼	19⅞	20	— ⅛
36	16⅝	Transco 1.24	3.7	14	372	34	33⅞	33⅝	— ¾
14½	7½	Transcn .60	5.6	9	22	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
103½	96⅞	TrG pf 10.32	10.		z4070	99¾	99⅛	99¾	+1¼
26⅝	23⅜	TrGP pf2.50	10.		5	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
18½	12¾	TrnsOh .40b	2.8	4	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	
26	19¼	Tranwy 1.80	7.5	5	20	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
40⅞	30⅝	Travlrs 2.08	5.4	4	1206	39⅝	38¾	38⅞	
20	16⅜	TriCon 2.03e	11.		107	18¾	18½	18⅝	
4	2⅛	TriSoM		4	18	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
12¾	7⅞	Triaind .30r	3.2	7	42	9⅞	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
23⅞	14¾	TriaPc .84	3.7	8	20	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Trico .18	1.8	10	39	10⅛	10	10⅛	
39⅝	15⅞	Trintyln 1.20	2.9	14	504	u42¼	39	41¼	+2⅞
17½	14⅝	TucsEP 1.42	9.3	7	176	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
46¼	24¼	TCFox 1.40a	3.1	7	386	45⅜	44¾	45⅜	+ ⅛
25¼	14⅞	TycoLab 1	4.3	4	39	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
19¼	13⅞	TylerCp .45	2.9	7	29	15½	15⅜	15½	
44½	21⅜	Tymshr		16	63	43	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅛
		—U—U—U—							
42¼	23⅛	UAL 1	3.9	4	1114	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝	— ¼
41	23⅛	UAL pf .40	1.6		1	25¼	25¼	25¼	—3⅛
27	16⅜	UGI 1.64	6.2	8	21	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
29⅞	25⅜	UGI pf 2.75	11.		z460	26⅞	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	14	UMC 1.20	8.1	6	19	14¾	14⅝	14¾	
3½	1⅛	UMET Tr			13	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
29¼	16	UNCRes .50	1.9	7	198	26¾	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
39½	17	UVind 18c		7	118	28⅝	28¼	28⅜	— ¼
14⅜	10	Unarco .88	6.8	5	29	13⅛	13	13	
66¼	57¼	UniNV 4.27e	6.6	6	18	64¾	64⅜	64¾	+ ⅜
52½	43⅝	UCamp 2.40	5.1	8	176	46¾	45⅞	46⅜	+ ⅝
43⅞	33⅝	UnCarb 3	7.0	6	595	43	42⅞	42⅞	
13¾	7⅝	UnComr .20	1.5		186	13⅛	13	13	
7¼	3⅞	UnionCp .24t	3.4	7	476	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	13⅛	UnElec 1.44	11.	7	481	13⅝	13½	13½	
38	31½	UnEl pf3.50	11.		z30	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
70	59	UnEl pf6.40	11.		z50	60	59⅝	59⅝	—1⅜
24½	20⅛	UnEl pf2.13	10.		5	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	
26¾	25⅛	UnEl pf2.72	10.		26	26	26	26	
46⅞	33	UOilCl s1.30	2.8	9	750	u47¼	46½	46⅞	+ ⅜
74	50⅝	UPacC 2.30	3.2	10	829	72½	71⅝	71⅝	— ⅛
8¼	4⅞	Uniroyal			368	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
79	42	Uniryl pf 8	17.		z750	49	46¼	48¼	— ⅞
13⅞	7⅝	UnBrnd .20a	1.9	6	130	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅜
15⅞	10⅞	UBrd pf1.20	9.5		67	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
50⅝	29⅞	UEnRs 2.48	5.1	6	47	49	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
31⅞	28	UFinCl s.90	2.9	8	14	31⅜	31¼	31¼	
30⅝	13⅝	UnGrly .16	.6	9	94	28⅝	28½	28½	
25⅝	21⅞	UIllum 2.68	11.	6	9	23½	23¼	23½	
18	8¼	UnitInn .22	1.3	7	143	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	11	UJerBk 1.04	8.4	5	48	12½	12¼	12⅜	
3⅛	1⅝	UnPkMn			204	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
23⅞	22⅝	UnRefs s		5	34	u23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
20½	14½	USFoS 1.58e	8.2		15	19¾	19¼	19½	— ¼
41⅛	29	USFid 2.40	6.3	5	1354	38½	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅜
37⅞	23¾	USGyps 2.40	6.5	5	268	37	36¾	36⅞	
33½	22½	USGy pf1.80	5.5		20	33	32¾	32⅞	+ ⅛
16⅝	6¾	USHom .52	3.4	4	253	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
10⅛	6¾	USInd .64	6.4	6	583	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅛
19⅞	12¾	USLeasg .52	3.2	6	19	16½	16⅜	16⅜	
9¼	4⅜	US Rlty			76	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
28⅜	18¼	USShoe 1.48	7.0	5	344	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
28⅞	21⅛	USSteel 1.60	6.9	5	1369	23⅜	22⅞	23⅛	+ ¼
37	30½	USTobc 1.84	5.1	11	7	36	35¾	36	
45¼	35¼	UnTech 2.20	5.4	7	593	41¾	40¾	40¾	—1¼
124½	100	UTch pf7.32	6.6		2	110½	110½	110½	—2⅛
61½	49¼	UTch pf3.87	6.9		25	56	55¼	55¾	+ ¾
27⅞	26½	UTcn pf2.55	9.7		157	26⅜	d26⅛	26⅜	— ⅛
21⅝	17⅞	UniTel 1.52	7.5	7	1125	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	22	UnT 2pf1.50	5.8		1	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ½
29½	12	Unitrod .50	1.8	11	42	27½	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅜
10⅝	6¼	Univar .56	5.6	6	24	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
22	14½	UnivFd .96	5.9	8	7	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ¼
24½	15⅞	UnLeaf 1.20	5.3	8	8	22⅞	22¾	22¾	
53⅞	40	Upjohn 1.72	3.7	10	349	46⅞	46⅜	46⅝	+ ⅛
28	17	USLIFE .66	2.6	7	260	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
11½	8	UslifeFd .96a	9.6		16	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
19¾	17	UtaPL 1.76	9.8	9	194	18⅛	17¾	18	— ⅛
30⅞	27	UtPL pf2.80	10.		13	27	d26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
		—V—V—V—							
21	16½	VF Cp 1.40	7.7	6	43	18⅝	18¼	18¼	
37½	14	VSI Cp .60	1.7	11	92	36⅛	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
9	4⅜	Valleyln .40	5.2	17	12	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
15½	10½	VanDrn .92	6.3	5	28	14½	14	14⅝	+ ⅝
25⅞	11¾	Varian .40	1.7	28	463	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	+ ⅛
12½	7½	Varo .40	4.2	8	74	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
36⅞	16⅛	Veeco .50	1.4	12	187	36½	35	36⅜	+ ½
8⅞	4	Vendo			25	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
13¾	11⅝	VestSe 1.36e	11.		22	12⅛	12	12	
34	18⅝	Viacom .32	1.0	15	48	32⅝	32½	32⅝	
14¾	12	VaEPw 1.40	12.	7	664	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
83	71⅛	VaEP pf7.72	11.		z10	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	
99	84¼	VaEP pf8.84	10.		110	84⅝	84⅜	84⅝	+ ⅛
104½	92	VaEP pf9.75	11.		104	92⅜	92¼	92⅜	— ⅜
29½	25½	VaEP pf2.90	11.		5	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
80	67	VaEP pf7.20	11.		z100	68	68	68	—2¼
29¾	7¾	Vornado .60	2.4	39	213	25¼	23⅞	25⅛	+1¼
37¼	26⅞	VulcnM 1.60	5.0	7	31	32¼	31⅞	32⅛	
		—W—W—W—							
41¼	17½	WUI .80	2.1	12	53	39¼	38¾	39	— ⅛
20½	12	Wabash .50	3.1	5	36	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
49	43¾	WabR pf4.50	10.		z110	44	44	44	
21	15½	Wachov .76	3.8	8	21	19½	19⅜	19¾	— ⅛
7¼	3½	WachRlty			177	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
34½	19½	WalMrt .30	.9	14	135	31¾	31½	31¾	— ⅛
30⅞	23½	Walgrn 1.40	4.7	6	35	29¾	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
44½	29⅞	WlkrA g1.60a		9	25	43⅞	43⅜	43½	— ⅜
30⅞	21⅞	WallBus .84	3.0	8	24	28⅜	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
27⅞	17¼	WalMu 1.60	6.2	5	93	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
35⅞	25⅛	WaltJm 1.80	5.2	6	27	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
38	27	WaltJ pf1.60	4.4		3	36½	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
12¼	7⅛	WardFd		9	71	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	— ⅛
13⅛	7¾	Warnaco .20r	1.7	5	42	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
38	21¼	WarnS 1.80	4.8	9	162	37⅞	37	37⅞	+ ⅜
42¾	32⅝	WrnCom s1	2.4	8	909	42¼	41¼	41⅝	+ ⅜
29⅛	21½	WarnrL 1.32	5.8	8	2805	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
27½	22⅛	WashGs 2.40	9.2	10	25	26⅜	26	26	
39	22⅞	WshNat 1.40	4.3	7	84	32½	32⅛	32¼	— ⅛
23⅝	20⅝	WshWt 2.08	9.3	7	29	22½	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
37¼	22¾	WasteM .70	1.9	13	277	37¼	36¼	37¼	+ ⅞
29¾	15	WatkinJ .40	1.6	18	75	25¾	25⅛	25½	— ⅛
7⅞	4¼	WayGos .24	4.7	51	17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
19	15½	WayG pf1.60	10.		2	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
8⅞	4¾	WeanUn .20	3.0	16	60	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	
34¾	10⅞	WebbD .20	1.5	14	468	14¼	13½	13⅞	+ ½
33⅞	25⅛	WellsF 1.72	5.7	5	214	30⅝	30¼	30¼	— ¼
17⅞	10¼	WelFM 1.30e	8.1	8	110	16¼	16	16	— ⅜
40	31¾	WtPtPe 2.80	8.2	5	20	34⅝	34¼	34¼	
14	8⅝	WstctT g.80			12	13¼	13	13⅛	
12⅝	7¾	WnAirL .40	3.7	3	592	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	
31½	23⅜	WAir pf 2	7.0		93	28¼	28	28½	+ ¼
35	23	WnBnc 1.64	4.9	7	72	33¾	33½	33½	
48	20¼	WnCoNA .40	.9	17	117	47¼	45¾	45⅞	—1⅜
60¼	27⅛	WPacln 1	1.9	6	19	53⅞	53	53⅛	+1⅛
24¼	14½	WUnion 1.40	6.7	11	201	21½	20⅞	20⅞	
54	42	WnUn pf4.60	9.3		1	49½	49½	49½	+ ⅛
11⅛	9¾	WUn dpf1.18	12		37	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
24⅛	21	WUTI pf2.56	11.		3	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
23	16	WestgEl .97	4.6	5	756	21	20¾	20⅞	
33⅞	23⅞	Wstvac 1.50	4.6	8	118	33	32¾	32⅞	
34¾	23½	Weyerhr 1	3.0	8	917	33	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅛
48¼	36⅝	Weyr pf2.80	6.1		275	46	45½	46	+ ⅛
39⅝	26½	WheelF 1.20	3.7	9	67	32¼	32⅛	32¼	— ⅛
43	29½	WheelF pf 2	5.4		2	37¼	37¼	37	— ½
24¾	9	WheelPit		1	48	23⅝	22½	22⅝	— ⅞
58¼	45	WhelPit pf6	13.		z590	46	45½	46	
49½	38½	WhelPit pf5	13.		z110	39½	39¼	39	— ½
24⅝	17½	Whirlpl 1.40	6.4	8	127	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	
27⅝	16¾	WhitC 1.40	5.4	5	220	26¼	26	26	
43⅝	37	WhitC pfC 3	7.6		8	39½	39½	39½	
14½	5⅝	WhiteMt		3	220	6½	6	6¼	
17⅞	9⅞	Whittak .50	3.0	6	132	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
18¾	11⅛	Wickes 1.04	6.2	5	204	16½	15¾	16⅝	+ ¼
13⅝	6½	Wieboldt .44	3.7	14	51	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
24⅞	14	Williams 1	4.2	19	537	24½	23¾	24	+ ¼
13¾	6	WilshrO .14	1.3	37	93	11½	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅛
33¾	25½	WinDx 1.68	5.6	9	11	30⅛	30	30⅛	
5⅝	2½	Winnbgo		131	146	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
13⅛	9⅝	WinterJ 1	10.	12	10	9¾	9½	9⅝	
28⅞	23⅜	WisEP 2.38	9.5	7	28	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	
25⅛	19	WisGas 2.04	8.6	6	9	23⅞	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
21⅝	17¾	WiscPL 1.84	9.9	8	24	18¾	18½	18½	
20⅜	16¾	WiscPS 1.72	9.6	6	58	17½	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
29¼	18⅝	Witco 1.40	5.0	6	17	27¾	27½	27½	— ¼
16¼	10	WittrR .80	6.8	7	75	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
13⅞	7½	WolvrW .36	3.5	5	217	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅛
24⅞	12⅛	Wometc .60	2.7	9	110	22½	21½	22	
36⅞	15⅜	WoodPt .48	1.4	17	143	33⅞	32¾	33⅛	— ⅛
32	17⅛	Wolwth 1.60	5.4	6	3012	29¾	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅛
43	26¾	Wolw pf2.20	5.2		6	41	41¼	41⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	5	WorldAir		6	10	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
76¾	56¾	Wrigly 2.40a	3.2	8	10	75	74⅞	74⅞	+ ⅜
19⅞	8⅝	Wurlitzr .48	3.5	9	19	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
19	10⅞	Wyiain .80	5.5	7	45	14½	14½	14½	— ⅜
10⅜	7½	WyleLb s.40	4.1	10	23	13	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	3¼	Wyly		14	96	6	5⅞	5⅞	
		—X—Y—Z—							
69⅞	50	Xerox 2.40	3.7	10	586	66	65⅛	65⅝	+ ¼
28⅞	14¼	XTRA s .52	2.2	4	235	23⅛	22¾	23⅛	
17¾	15¼	Yatess .20	1.2	5	20	17	16¾	17	
24⅞	15	ZaleCp 1.08	4.8	7	52	22½	22⅝	22	— ⅛
23⅝	10⅛	Zapata .300	1.3	17	234	23⅛	23	23	+ ⅛
15⅞	9⅛	ZayreCp		5	145	13¼	13⅛	13½	— ⅛
17⅛	12	ZenithR 1	7.9	11	204	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
19½	12½	ZurnInd .80	4.3	7	210	18¾	16¾	18½	

Sales figures are unofficial.
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. i—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 19

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		—A—A—A—							
13⅝	9⅞	AAR .44	3.7	7	13	12	11¾	11⅞	
6½	3½	AAV .20	4.3	6	9	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
12	6⅝	APS .44	5.0	6	5	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
3½	1	ATI			11	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
7	3¾	AZL		14	29	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
5⅝	4½	AZL pf .48	9.4		x4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
10½	6½	AbrdMl .40b	4.0	6	22	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
2¾	1⅜	AcmePr			1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
17	7¾	AcmeU .30	1.9	16	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
5	2⅞	Action			7	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
14¾	7¼	ActonCp .30	2.7	7	73	11⅛	10⅞	11	
23½	7½	AdamR .12	.6	15	54	21½	21	21	+ ⅛
38	13¼	AdobeO .20	.6	30	56	36⅜	35⅝	36⅛	+ ⅜
2¾	1½	AegisCp		8	125	1⅝	d 1½	1½	— ⅛
20⅝	9½	AeroFlo .50e	2.5	5	5	19⅝	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
7¼	2⅜	Aeronca			16	3⅛	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅞	AfilCap .10e	1.5	23	30	6½	6½	6½	
9½	5¼	AllerSix .32	5.6	6	89	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
5⅝	5¼	AirExpr n		12	6	5½	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
7½	4½	AlskAir .30r	4.6	7	66	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
5½	2¾	AlboW .15e	4.3	2	4	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
14⅛	5	Alcolac .18	1.5	11	56	12½	11⅞	11⅞	— ¾
30½	14⅞	AllegCp wt			1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	2⅛	AlgAir wtO			30	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
9¼	6¼	AllianT .36e	4.7	7	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
10	5⅝	AlmySt .20e	3.1	7	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
15¾	3⅞	Alpnaln .15e	1.0	13	44	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
16	8¾	Altamil .32e	2.0	5	15	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
1⅞	13-16	Altec		15	17	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1-16
24¼	12	AlterFd .50	2.0	8	31	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+ ¼
48½	40½	Alcoa pf3.75	9.1		z400	41	41	41	
60¾	22⅛	Amdhl .40	1.8	9	333	22⅝	d22	22	— ⅜
20⅞	7½	AmAgro .20	1.0	10	47	20⅛	19⅝	19¾	— ⅛
10⅝	9½	AmAgro wi			4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
13⅛	6⅞	AmBilt .12e	1.0	6	1	11½	11½	11½	
11⅞	7⅛	ABusPd .40	3.3	7	76	u12	11⅝	12	+ ⅜
15¼	7	AGarPd .34	2.4	6	9	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
4⅞	2¼	AIsraelI .06e	2.0	2	350	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
12¾	6½	AMzeA .48	4.1	8	52	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
12¼	6½	AMzeB .48	4.2	8	17	11½	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
73	30¾	AmMig 1.90t	2.7	10	37	71½	71	71½	— ½
12¾	8⅛	AMdBld s		16	31	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
20	8¼	AMotIn .30	2.4	6	59	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	22⅝	AmPetf 2.20	6.6	7	13	33¾	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
2¾	⅝	AmPlan Cp		4	25	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	AScIE .04e	.6		14	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
15¼	12½	AmSeat .40	2.9		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
15¼	8	AmTec .64	7.4	4	14	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
4⅞	2½	Andrea .21	5.1	9	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
19⅞	8½	AngloC .20e	1.0	9	181	19⅝	19⅛	19½	+ ¼
12⅛	6⅛	Anthony .40	3.7	4	89	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
16⅛	7½	ApIDig .16	1.3	12	27	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
13¼	5¼	ApldDev		28	98	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
41	15⅞	AquiCd g.47			485	38⅛	36⅜	37⅝	+ ⅜
10¼	6	ArrowA .20	2.3	6	4	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅝	Arundel .10e	1.1	5	6	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
20	12	Asamer g.30			93	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
4¾	¾	AskinSvc			64	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
15	6⅛	Astrex		10	5	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅜
1½	⅝	Atco Ind			12	⅞	13-16	13-16	—1-16
3⅜	1⅛	AtlsCM .05e	1.7	10	196	3	2⅞	3	
8	3½	AtlasCp wt			8	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	3⅞	Audiotr .16	2.7	7	5	6	6	6	
26	18½	Augat s .40	1.6	15	35	24½	24¼	24⅜	— ⅛
8⅛	1⅞	AutoTrn			130	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	AutmRad			2	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
42⅝	28¾	AutoSw 1.20	3.0	11	99	40¼	39⅝	40⅛	+ ⅜
10½	4⅛	AVEMC .40	4.0	9	63	10¼	10	10⅛	
24⅞	14½	Avandl 1.20	6.3	25	2	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
19¼	7⅞	Avdin		12	49	17⅛	16⅝	17	— ⅛
		—B—B—B—							
2½	1	BRT			10	1½	1½	1½	
13⅞	9	Badger .80	6.9	5	28	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
6	2⅝	Baker .20	3.8		1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
32⅝	20⅞	Baldor .28	.9	13	5	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
8⅛	5⅝	BaldwS .32a	4.2		4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
21⅝	15¼	BanFd 1.62e	7.6		5	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
3⅞	1¼	Bangor wt			10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
12¾	7	Banistr g.30	2.9		54	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
9⅝	3¾	BarnesE		12	25	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
13½	6½	Barnwl .20	1.9		4	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅛	BarryRS .16	1.7	10	94	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	3⅝	BarthS		36	9	4	4	4	
4⅝	2½	Bartons		23	10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅜	BaruchF		41	30	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
22	15⅝	BnfStA s.40	2.0	5	5	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
24¾	17¼	BnfStB s.40	2.0	5	3	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	2½	BergEnt		6	15	8	8	8	
12⅝	5⅝	BergnB .24	2.4	7	84	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
20⅞	13⅝	BrgB pf1.15	6.2		5	18⅝	18½	18½	
5⅝	1⅞	BernzO			17	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅛	1⅜	Berven			12	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
4⅞	2	BethCp			12	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅞	Beverly .12e	1.4	11	207	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
12¼	8½	BicPen .48	4.4	8	25	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
10⅛	7¼	BigVSp s.24	2.7	6	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
28	17½	BinkMf 1b	5.3	6	6	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	6⅞	Blessng .54	6.4	4	2	8½	8½	8½	
26	16⅛	Blount .64	3.0	5	3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
6¼	3⅛	BodinAp		16	5	4⅝	5	5	+ ⅛
15⅝	6⅝	BoltBer .40	2.7		27	15¼	14⅝	15	
37	14⅞	BowVall g.10			1343	37	35⅞	35⅞	—1⅛
5¾	4⅝	BowlAm .24	4.5	7	14	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
6	3	Bowmar		34	330	5¼	4⅞	5	— ⅛
24½	12⅝	Bowne .48	2.0	6	25	23¾	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅜
11½	5½	BroadN .26	2.5	8	62	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	8¼	Braniff wt			4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
22⅞	13	Broscan 1a	4.7	6	425	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
34½	20½	BraunE 1.40	5.3	10	5	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	7	BreezeCp .57t	5.5	5	6	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
25⅝	11⅝	BristBr .60	2.3	10	10	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅝	BroDort .20	4.8	15	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
24	10	BrooksP .60	2.9	9	4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
8¼	1	BrownCo wt			17	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
38⅛	26⅞	BrnFA 1.16	3.2	11	5	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅛
40¼	27¼	BrnFB 1.16	3.1	12	28	38⅛	37¾	37⅞	— ⅜
4⅞	4	BrnF pf .40	9.7		8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
16	10⅜	Buell .50	4.7	5	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
5⅝	3⅛	Bulldex		5	6	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅞	Burgess			14	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
16½	8⅞	Burnsin .60	3.9	9	9	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
		—C—C—C—							
19⅞	10	CK Pet .16	.9	38	236	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	
14⅝	5⅝	CDI		4	41	10⅛	9¾	10	+ ⅛
16⅞	6½	CHB Fd .57t	6.8	6	23	8½	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅞	CMI Cp .05e	1.1	6	64	4½	4¼	4¼	
18⅜	9⅝	CRS .30	2.3	6	9	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
9	4⅞	CagleA .05e	1.0	2	9	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
24¼	13	Caldor .50	2.2	8	40	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅛
12⅞	4⅛	Calcomp		38	34	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅜
56½	27¾	CalPIC 2	4.5	6	6	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝	+ ¼
30¾	11¾	Camco .30	1.1	12	11	26¼	25⅞	26¼	— ⅜
8¼	6¼	Campnll n		.3	224	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4	CmpChb g			358	9⅛	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
21	6⅝	CdnHmst g			865	20⅜	18⅞	19⅝	+ ½
16	5¾	CdMarc g.40			23	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	— ¼
20¼	12½	CdnMer g			31	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ½
41	14¾	CdnOcc g.50a			11	40	39½	40	— ⅛
141½	48	CdSupO g			27	138¾	137½	137½	— ⅜
5¾	3	Caressa .05e	1.5	8	23	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
32⅜	25	Carnat 1.50	5.5	8	81	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	— ½
23⅝	20	CaroEn s		9	3	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
20	13⅞	CastlAM 1b	6.1	5	4	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
14¼	6⅛	Cavitrn .10e	.9	88	23	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅝	CelluCft		5	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	
37⅝	31⅝	CenM pf3.50	11.		z10	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
7½	5½	CentSe .70e	10.		11	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
20⅝	12⅞	Cenvill 1.20	6.3	5	37	19	18½	19	
6⅝	3⅝	Cetec .12	2.3	9	73	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7⅜	6¼	ChadMl .60	8.9	6	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	1	ChampHa			172	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
19⅝	13⅞	ChartM s		7	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
10½	6½	Chmpisr .24	2.8	8	4	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
27⅝	18⅝	ChiefDv g s			843	27½	26	27⅛	+1
14	6¾	ChildWld		6	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
11¾	6½	ChilthCp .30	4.4	4	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
21⅝	13	CircleK 1.10	5.1	9	42	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
16⅛	7⅛	Citation .56	5.7	6	5	10	9⅝	9⅝	
26⅛	22	CitBkNJ 2	8.2	5	6	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	
20⅞	18¼	CityGas .92	4.8	8	16	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
5⅞	3	Clabir .18	3.8	14	7	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
17¾	7⅝	Claromt .30e	2.6			u11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
6⅝	3⅝	ClarkC .21e	4.1	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
11⅛	5⅞	Clarostat		6	29	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	
19⅞	13⅞	Clevinig s.88	5.3	8	3	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
17	8⅛	Clopav .32	3.2	9	64	10⅛	10	10	
5⅝	2⅝	Cohu .16e	3.2	11	15	5⅛	5	5	
21½	14⅜	Colemn .92	5.0	7	7	18½	18⅝	18⅝	
22⅞	9½	ColCrol		47	432	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	
20⅛	6¼	Colwell .40	3.2	12	108	19	18⅞	19	
43	27⅞	Cominco 3			91	38	37⅝	38	
23½	15⅛	ComAII .50	2.2	8	3	23	22¾	22¾	
25¼	9½	ComMil .60	2.4	4	43	24¾	24	24¾	
28⅝	26½	Comdist s		18	112	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
5	1⅞	ComdrCp		17	16	3⅛	3	3	
17⅝	8⅞	Compo s.20	2.0	11	125	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	
9⅞	4⅞	CompuD		6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5⅝	2	Compiny		9	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
26⅝	18⅞	Conchm .80	4.8	6	8	17	16⅝	16⅝	
17⅞	8⅝	Condec .30t	2.6	16	27	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
4	2⅝	ConnllyC			11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
17⅛	5	ConnHm 1.53t	9.8	7	56	16	15⅝	16	
20½	5⅛	ConsOG			150	19⅞	19⅛	19⅝	
12⅞	8⅜	ConsRet .40	4.9	9	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
7⅞	4	ConMH		6	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	
9-16	⅛	ConTel wt			380	3-16	⅛	3-16	
8⅛	5⅛	Cookin .20e	2.6	8	48	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	
6½	2⅞	CoopJr .10e	3.1		7	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
28⅝	13	CoreLb .28	1.2	28	12	24⅝	24	24⅝	
31⅝	14¼	CornIus .80	4.2	8	15	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	
5½	2	Cramer			21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	1⅝	CrestFo		4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
25⅞	9½	CrestOil s.16	.7	49	191	23⅝	22⅝	23⅜	
35⅝	18	Cromp 1.40	4.2	5	9	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	
31⅛	23	CrossAT 1.20	3.9	10	78	31	30¼	30⅞	
16⅞	6⅝	CrowlM .50	5.3	7	11	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
44⅝	30⅝	CwnCP s.40		3	173	34½	31⅝	34⅛	
5½	3½	CrownC .20	5.0	6	6	4⅛	4	4	
8½	6⅜	Crownin s.28	4.1	3	29	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	
16⅜	9½	CratcR .36	2.4	30	255	15⅜	15	15⅛	
25	16½	CrystlO s		30	157	u25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	
27½	15	CubicCp .60	3.6	6	45	17⅛	16½	16⅝	
22	16¾	Curtice 1.10b	5.2	6	37	21¼	20⅞	21	
3¼	1½	Cyprus			35	u 3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16	13⅝	Cypres pf1.70	11.		3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
		—D—D—D—							
5⅝	2⅝	DCL		7	27	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3⅝	2½	DWG .29t	10.	6	41	3	2⅞	2⅞	
4⅞	2¼	DamonC		5	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13¼	6⅞	Damson			252	12	11⅝	12	
11½	7⅛	DataAc n		7	40	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	
22⅛	12⅝	Datapd .30	1.8	10	121	17¼	16⅜	16⅝	
19	9	DayMn .25e	1.4	13	379	18¼	17⅜	17⅜	
5⅝	1⅛	DeRose			3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4	2½	Decoratr .24	8.3	12	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
19	13½	DelLabs .48	2.9	15	6	17	16⅝	16⅝	
26	6	DelhiO .10e	.5	24	148	22¼	20⅝	21⅛	
14	7	DelwdF .60	4.8	14	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
25⅝	21⅜	Depsitr s1.40	5.8	5	3	24	24	24	
23⅝	9⅝	DevCpA		4	25	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	
20⅝	14½	DevonGp s		4	z1050	15¼	15	15	
7⅜	2⅜	Digicon		26	17	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
18	14⅝	Dillard .40	2.6	5	6	15⅝	15½	15½	
2⅝	1	Diodes			2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2¾	1⅛	DisFab		6	21	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
48¼	29	DomeP g s			1968	43⅝	42⅞	43⅝	
25⅝	17½	Domtr g1.60a			184	22⅝	21⅝	22⅛	
22⅜	17½	DorcGas n		8	406	21⅜	20⅝	20⅝	
12½	10⅞	Downey s		5	52	10⅞	d10⅛	10⅛	
12⅜	7	DrFair .40	5.4	15	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
1⅛	13-16	Dunlop .09e	7.2	7	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
30⅝	13	DpixPd 1	3.5	5	27	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	
54	23½	Dplx pf 1.45	2.8		8	51½	50⅝	51	

(Continued on Page 13)

Currency exposure and the medium-sized firm.

One of the case studies to be analyzed in depth at the forthcoming IHT-Forex Research conference on the Management of Foreign Exchange Risks. For information contact the International Herald Tribune, 181 ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly, France. Tel: 747 1265 ext. 260.

Paris Conference, October 29 and 30.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

September 19, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Howrd John	1,293,300	21⅛	— ⅞
CharterCo	512,300	47⅞	+4⅝
Pittston Co	480,600	29⅛	+ ⅞
Mobil s	441,600	51¼	+1¾
IBM s	396,500	67¾	— ⅛
TWCorp	374,200	26	—1⅛
AmerT&T	360,600	55⅜	— ¼
Grace Co	344,600	39⅝	+ ⅜
Firestone	307,200	10	+ ⅛
Woolworth	301,200	29⅝	+ ⅛
Warn Lamb	280,500	22⅝	— ⅜
DrPepper	274,700	14¼	—1
MinnMM	265,500	52⅝	+ ⅛
CharterCo pf	260,000	25	+1⅝
LTV Corp	246,800	9	+ ½

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	35.44	43.28
Advanced	687	368
Volume Up (in millions)	17.63	8.27
Declined	720	1,140
Volume Down (in millions)		12.70
		26.55
Unchanged	468	397
Total Issues	1,875	1,905
New highs	47	46
New lows	38	44

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	873.63	883.36	870.39	876.45	+2.30
20 Trn	262.61	265.39	261.54	263.15	—0.53
15 Util	106.02	106.53	104.80	105.51	—0.75
65 Stk	308.71	311.26	306.63	308.68	—0.10

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	109.02	107.52	108.28	+0.28
Industrials	121.60	119.89	120.76	+0.38
Utilities	50.96	50.40	50.72	—0.07
Finance	13.42	13.27	13.34	Unch.
Transp.	15.85	15.63	15.72	—0.04

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	61.84	61.63	61.76	+0.14
Industrials	69.16	69.09	69.10	+0.10
Transp.	52.51	52.44	52.44	—0.06
Utilities	38.19	38.01	38.11	—0.10
Finance	67.04	66.88	66.91	—0.04

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares	Buy	Sales	*Short
September 18	136,819	328,902	1,231
September 17	158,614	373,849	936
September 14	130,390	337,512	802
September 13	117,431	311,302	850
September 12	134,876	344,446	2,878

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
TubosMex s	449,600	9	+ ¾
IntrCtyGs s	271,700	15⅝	+ ⅝
DomePetr gs	196,000	43⅝	+1⅜
BowValley g	134,300	35⅝	—1⅜
McCull Oil	114,100	8¼	+ ⅛
Wainoc Oil	110,100	33⅝	+6¾
GulfCan g	103,800	83½	+1¼
ResrtIntA	102,300	37⅛	+ ⅛
CdnHomstd g	86,500	19⅝	+ ½
ChiefDev gs	84,200	27⅛	+1

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	5.32	5.41
Advanced	281	169
Volume Up (in millions)	3.37	2.24
Declined	302	429
Volume Down (in millions)		1.27
		2.37
Unchanged	260	253
Total Issues	843	851
New highs	19	19
New lows	10	15

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
224.11	223.50	223.97	+1.25

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the September 19, 1979's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	I.L.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	1.987	4.265	109.99 *	47.065 *	0.2444	—	6.857 *	122.28 *	38.26 *
Brussels (a)	28.97	62.1535	16.0415	6.8605	3.5645 *	14.58	—	17.8445	5.579
Frankfurt	1.8473	3.8755	—	42.78 *	2.221 x	90.96 *	6.237 *	111.27 *	34.88 *
London (b)	2.14475	—	3.8705	9.057	1,743.50	4.2607	62.05	3.4845	11.115
Milan	813.20	1,743.40	450.07	192.54	—	409.19	28.054	500.53	156.65
New York (c)	—	2.1425	1.80275	4.2115	813.00	1.9815	29.95	1.61575	5.1825
Paris	4.22325	9.0515	233.75 *	—	5.1935 x	212.60 *	14.575 *	260.04 *	81.33 *
Zurich	1.624	3.4837	69.86335 *	38.44025 *	0.1996	81.71575 *	5.60515 *	—	31.3372 *
ECU	1.35672	0.647093	2.50594	5.85751	1,127.75	2.55541	40.1906	2.25273	7.20401

Dollar values: Belgian financial franc 30.195; Canadian $: 1.165; Danish krone: 5.1932; Escudo: 49.625; Hong Kong $: 5.0755; Irish £: 2.0795; Norw. krone: 4.9685; Peseta: 66.045; Schilling: 13.0125; Singapore $: 2.1585; Swedish krona: 4.2135; Yen: 223.45.

£ Sterling: 1.03075 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar, except against Sterling. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU: European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers: 2pm EST rates for New York.

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
September 19, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars				
Spot	921.00	923.00	924.00	925.00
3 months	920.30	921.00	922.00	922.50
Cathodes spot	898.00	902.00	898.00	899.00
3 months	898.00	902.00	900.00	900.50
Tin: spot	6,980.00	7,000.00	6,930.00	6,945.00
3 months	6,955.00	6,960.00	6,925.00	6,930.00
Lead: spot	548.00	549.00	519.00	521.00
3 months	547.00	548.05	524.03	525.00
Zinc: spot	335.00	337.00	331.00	332.00
3 months	344.00	346.00	341.00	342.00
Silver: spot	697.00	700.00	721.00	723.00
3 months	717.00	720.00	744.50	745.50
Aluminium: spot	736.00	737.00	731.00	732.00
3 months	731.00	732.00	727.50	728.00
Nickel: spot	2,625.00	2,635.00	2,610.00	2,630.00
3 months	2,678.00	2,680.00	2,650.00	2,660.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
September 19, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Oct	124.60	123.00	123.75	123.80	124.00	124.30
Dec	125.15	122.00	125.15	125.25	125.65	125.70
Mar	130.00	126.50	129.50	129.55	130.85	130.90
May	132.55	130.25	132.25	132.40	133.80	133.90
Aug	136.50	135.90	136.25	136.40	137.75	137.90
Oct	140.50	138.00	140.25	140.40	141.50	141.85
4,987 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Sep	1,464	1,460	1,459	1,463	1,474	1,478
Dec	1,536	1,521	1,536	1,537	1,543	1,544
Mar	1,574	1,551	1,570	1,574	1,573	1,575
May	1,599	1,574	1,596	1,599	1,593	1,595
Jly	1,604	1,498	1,615	1,620	1,610	1,613
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,633	1,640	1,630	1,631
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,660	1,670	1,650	1,665
1,836 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Sep	1,866	1,856	1,862	1,863	1,871	1,872
Nov	1,905	1,884	1,884	1,885	1,916	1,917
Jan	1,915	1,895	1,897	1,898	1,933	1,934
Mar	1,865	1,838	1,841	1,846	1,882	1,883
May	1,846	1,828	1,825	1,828	1,866	1,869
Jly	1,811	1,810	1,871	1,874	1,845	1,853
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,803	1,801	1,840	1,845
3,576 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
September 19, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,150	1,180	— 15
Dec	1,180	1,167	1,173	1,180	— 12
Mar	1,233	1,205	1,222	1,227	— 11
May	1,254	1,243	1,256	1,264	— 12
Jly	N.T	N.T.	1,283	1,360	— 10
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	1,295	1,310	— 25
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,210	1,330	— 20
Nov	N.T	N.T.	1,315	1,340	— 20
205 lots.					
COCOA					
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,323	1,385	— 15
Dec	1,387	1,377	1,375	1,380	— 16
Mar	1,400	1,395	1,397	1,400	— 17
May	N.T	N.T.	1,400	1,405	— 10
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,429	—	— 12
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,439	—	— 11
36 lots.					

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

September 19, 1979

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	11 11/16 - 11 13/16	7 1/16 - 7 3/16	2 - 2¼	14½ - 14¾	12 5/16 - 12 9/16
2 M.	12⅛ - 12⅜	7¼ - 7⅜	2 1/16 - 2 3/16	14¾ - 15	12¾ - 13
3 M.	13 - 13⅛	7⅜ - 7½	2⅛ - 2⅜	14¾ - 15	13 - 13¼
6 M.	13 1/16 - 13 3/16	7½ - 7⅝	2¼ - 2½	14¾ - 14⅞	13 7/16 - 13 11/16
1 Y.	12 7/16 - 12 9/16	7⅝ - 7¾	3 - 3¼	14⅝ - 14⅞	13 7/16 - 13 11/16

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, September 19, 1979

	Bid	Asked
AELInd	6⅛	6¾
AFAProt	8⅝	9¼
AVMCo	3½	4
Accuray	4⅞	5⅝
AddisnW	11½	12½
AdvRoss	4¼	4⅝
AdvMicr	29	29¾
AlexAlex	30	30¼
Allcolnc	36	37
AllynB	16½	17½
AFinCp	29¾	30½
AFurn	6⅛	6½
AGreet	12⅝	13
AlntGo	60	61
AMicros	26⅞	26⅞
AWeldng	20	21
Amterr	4	4¼
Anadite	8⅛	8½
AnheusB	23⅛	24⅛
AnloCp	8⅝	9⅛
ArdenGp	4⅝	5
ArkWGs	26	27
AsdColo	23¼	24
AtlGsLt	16½	16⅝
BairdCp	6¾	7¼
BongHE	13⅝	13⅞
BkamRl	19	19½
BasicRs g	8⅛	8½
BassIFr	19¾	20½
BaylsMk	11⅞	12⅛
Beeline	9⅝	10¼
BelzLab	33¼	34
BibbCo	14⅝	15¼
BirdSon	23½	25
Birtchr	2⅝	3
BlkHillP	27	27¾
Bonanza	3⅜	3⅝
Brooks	39½	41½
BrwTom	25½	26
Buckbee	7½	8
Buckeye	20¾	20¾
BurnupS	7	7¾
CalWtSv	33	34½
ConradH	1½	2
CapSwC	15⅛	16
CapitlAir	4	4½
CareCo	8½	9½
CnVIPS	15⅝	16
ChmLea	37	39
ChesUtl	11	11¼
CircleF	6	7
CitzUtA	39	39⅞
CtzUtB	34¼	35
Clark JL	31⅛	33
ClowCo	8⅝	8⅞
ComClH	25⅝	26¾
CmlShr	19	21
CmwTel	41	43
ConPap	59½	60½
Crawfd	20	21
CrosTre	23¾	24⅝
CullrFed	2½	3¼
Cyclitron	14⅛	15½
DanlyM	23½	24½
DiaDes	11⅝	12
DavtMal	19	21
DeklbAg	28¾	29½
DeLuxC	32½	33¼
DelCanT	12½	13½
DeweyEl	1½	2½
DiaCrys	27	28
DixnCru	34	35½
Docutel	7⅛	7½
DollrGn	9½	10
Donldsn	22½	23½
DavIDB	22¼	23
DunkinD	13⅝	13⅝
Duriron	15¾	16¼
Eatnvnce	6	6¾
EconLab	23⅛	23⅝
ElPasEl	10	10⅛
ElderBe	8	8¾
ElsNucl	8¼	8¾
ElModul	6½	7½
EnrDev	8	9
Entwistl	2½	3¼
EstOil	42¼	43¼
EthanAl	41¾	42
Fabrch	15-16	1 3-16
FidUnLf	70½	71½
FtBkSys	42	42¾
FtBostn	21	21½
FtEmpS	11⅞	12⅝
FtWnFin	5⅝	5⅝
Flickgr	13⅝	13⅞
FloatPnt	11½	12¼
FloWalU	1	1¼
ForestO	22⅝	22⅞
Formigli	1¾	2½
FrankCp	8½	8⅝
FrankEl	13¼	14½
GnRlEst	12½	14
GnReins	97	99
GovEFn	12¾	13½
GreenM	12⅛	12⅝
GreyAdv	37½	40½
Gtlntst	13½	15
Gvrodvn	5⅝	5⅝
Hardwre	14⅛	15½
HroRow	12⅝	13⅛
HaroGp	26½	27¼
HartINl	17⅛	17⅝
HenrdF	25½	26¼
Holobm	2⅜	2½
Hoover	14¼	15¼
HorizRs	2	2½
Hvatlint	17½	18½
Infraind	6	6½
IntelCp	59½	60½
intrcEnr	5½	6½
IntmIGs	14	14½
InBkWsh	9⅜	9¾
IwaSoUt	23	23¼
JamWPh	7⅝	8⅝
Jamsby	16	16¾
JiffyFd	1	1⅝
JoslynM	16¾	17½
KaisSt pl	18¾	19½
Kalvar	5⅝	5¾
Kaman	19½	20¼
KmpAm	9¾	10⅛
KateGre	3-16	7-16
Kaysam	3½	4½
KellySv	34½	36
Keuffel	18½	19¼
Kimball	16½	17
KingsInt	8¾	9¼
KnapeV	16¾	17¾
Kratos	15½	16½
Lanceln	20	20¾
LandRes	2¾	3¼
LaneCo	23¾	24¾
LIdSlor	6	6¼
LinBcsl	50	50¾
Logetrn	12	13
ModsGE	14⅛	15⅝
MagellPet	4	4¼
Malikrt	32	33
MalAssl	22⅝	22⅞
MauiLP	28	29½
McCorm	18½	18¾
McQuay	12	12¾
MidsxW	19½	20½
MdldCap	9	9¾
MidlRes	3	3¼
MidlBks	29¾	30¼
Millipr	30	30¾
MissVIG	14⅛	15¼
MonfCol	7¾	8⅛
MoorePd	23	24½
MorgRes	1½	2⅛
Mostek	41½	42½
MotClub	5⅝	6⅛
Mueller	27	28
NaraCp	26	28
NatGOil	15	16
NwldRE	15¾	16¾
NJNGas	16⅞	17⅝
NielsnA	25⅛	25¾
NielsnB	24⅞	25⅝
NoCarGs	14¾	15¼
NoEDI un	73	74½
NwtNGs	15⅞	16¼
NwstPS	16¾	17¼
Noxell	21⅛	21⅝
OgilvyM	22	22¾
OnFerro	8	9
OllerTP	22⅞	22⅞
PCAInt	7¼	7¾
PabstB	14⅝	14¾
PcGaR	22	22⅝
PauleyP	15¼	16
PeerMt	8½	9¼
PengEnt	15½	16½
Petrolit	40⅛	41⅛
Pettibon	21	22
PierceSS	9⅛	10½
Pinkrtn	36½	38
PionHIB	23¾	24½
Plastine	1⅞	2⅛
Possis	6⅛	7⅛
Progrp	1	1⅝
PbSvNC	14⅛	14½
PurtBen	18½	19¼
PutDCap	10⅝	11⅛
RogenPr	11	11½
Raychm	96	98
Raymnd	24¼	25¼
RecgEq	7	7⅛
RoadE x	30	30¼
RobbMv	47	49
Roselon	4⅝	5¼
Rouse	15¼	16⅛
RusStov	16¾	17¼
Sadlier	3⅛	4½
ScanDt	1 13-16	2 1-16
ScrippH	50	53½
SelsDell	13⅛	14⅛
Svcmstr	32¼	33½
Showml	37¾	38¼
SolidSts	12	13
SColWir	14⅛	15
SwEISv	15½	16¼
Standyn	31¼	32
StdRegs	27¼	28¼
StanHP	27½	28½
SterlSt	6⅛	6⅝
StrawCl	25½	27
SuperEl	9¼	9½
TIME DC	5½	6
Tampax	29¼	30
TecumP	72	74
Tennant	29	31
Tiprary	13⅛	13⅝
ToscaCo	20⅞	21⅞
TrnsOcO	23½	24¾
TricoPd	45	48
TysonFd	10	11
UnMcGil	12¾	13⅛
USSurp	24½	25
USTrck	16⅞	17⅝
UVaBsh	26⅛	26⅞
UpPenP	16½	17¼
ValyGas	12⅛	12¾
VanDus	15½	16¼
Velcro s	12⅛	13¼
VideoCp	9¾	10¼
VaNBsh	15½	16
WshEnr	17¼	17¾
WebbRs	31⅞	32½
Weldtrn	2½	3¼
WiginMg	10⅛	11⅛
WellsGo	6½	7½
WinMlg	4⅞	5⅛
WmorC	33	33¾
WoodLot	25	25¾
WWEng	11⅝	12
WrightW	5¾	5⅝
ZionUta	23½	24½

Chicago Futures

September 19, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	4.34	4.41	4.29	4.30½	—.06½
Dec	4.47½	4.55	4.41	4.45½	—.03½
Mar	4.57	4.67½	4.55	4.59	—.02¾
May	4.66	4.73½	4.60½	4.66	—.01¼
Jul	4.45	4.52½	4.41½	4.50	+.02½
Sep	4.57	4.58	4.53	4.57	+.00½

Sales Tues. 27,892. Total open interest Tues. 59,859, up 462 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	2.80	2.83	2.76	2.76½	—.03¼
Dec	2.81	2.81¾	2.77½	2.78½	—.01½
Mar	2.91½	2.94½	2.90¼	2.91¼	—.01¼
May	2.99¼	3.01½	2.98	2.98½	—.01¾
Jul	3.03¾	3.05¾	3.02	3.03½	—.00¾
Sep	3.05½	3.06½	3.04	3.04⅛	—.00½

Sales Tues. 37,948. Total open interest Tues. 167,585, up 328 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	7.20½	7.25	6.98	6.99½	—.22
Nov	7.19	7.27	7.12	7.18¾	—.01¼
Jan	7.37	7.42	7.29	7.34½	—.01
Mar	7.52	7.58	7.44	7.51¼	.
May	7.63½	7.68½	7.56	7.63	.
Jul	7.70	7.76	7.65	7.70¼	+.01
Aug	7.71	7.75½	7.66	7.70¼	+.01¼
Sep	7.60	7.64	7.57	7.58½	+.00½

Sales Tues. 34,271. Total open interest Tues. 100,792, off 873 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Sep	192.00	193.00	188.00	189.30	—2.90
Oct	190.50	192.50	189.10	189.80	—1.40
Dec	194.00	196.70	193.00	193.90	—1.30
Jan	196.50	198.80	195.00	195.70	—1.10
Mar	199.50	202.00	198.50	199.70	— .30
May	203.50	204.00	201.00	202.00	—1.30
Jul	205.50	207.20	204.00	206.00	— .50
Aug	207.50	208.00	206.50	207.40	—1.60
Sep	207.00	207.50	207.00	207.20	— .80
Oct	206.80	207.00	206.80	206.90	— .10

Sales Tues. 11,425. Total open interest Tues. 45,755, off 641 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Sep	29.90	30.05	29.30	29.40	— .53
Oct	28.45	29.10	28.20	28.62	+ .05
Dec	27.50	28.05	27.26	27.65	+ .08
Jan	27.25	27.70	27.00	27.32	+ .04
Mar	27.20	27.65	26.95	27.35	+ .05
May	27.20	27.55	26.95	27.28	+ .03
Jul	27.20	27.60	26.95	27.25	.
Aug	27.30	27.45	26.90	27.10	.
Sep	27.00	27.00	26.90	26.97	— .01
Oct	26.90	27.15	26.70	26.87	— .08

Sales Tues. 17,106. Total open interest Tues. 61,423, up 133 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	1.46¾	1.47¾	1.46	1.46	—.01½
Dec	1.58	1.59½	1.56¼	1.57¼	—.01
Mar	1.71½	1.72½	1.69¼	1.70	—.01
May	1.78	1.78¾	1.76¼	1.77½	—.00½
Jul	1.81	1.81¼	1.79¾	1.80½	—.00½

Sales Tues. 1,256. Total open interest Tues. 5,741, off 52 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	70.50	70.82	68.80	69.65	— .15
Dec	72.20	72.75	70.55	71.50	— .20
Jan	71.87	72.25	70.80	70.97	— .58
Feb	71.90	72.15	69.95	70.70	— .75
Apr	71.95	72.15	70.40	70.87	— .73
Jun	72.92	72.92	71.50	71.80	— .60
Aug	72.45	72.45	70.20	70.30	—1.20
Oct	71.00	71.00	69.75	69.75	— .85
Dec	71.60	71.60	70.80	70.80	— .80

Est. sales: 33,413; sales Tues. 28,447. Total open interest Tues. 62,463, up 1,655 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	85.70	86.55	85.25	85.70	— .52
Oct	83.50	84.07	82.30	83.12	+ .02
Nov	84.45	85.00	83.00	83.85	— .45
Jan	86.00	86.77	85.50	86.10	+ .45
Mar	87.05	87.65	86.40	86.85	+ .35
Apr	86.90	87.70	86.65	87.20	+ .20
May	87.00	87.35	86.15	86.50	— .10
Aug	86.00	86.00	85.40	85.80	+ .50

Est. sales: 3,464; sales Tues. 3,909. Total open interest Tues. 13,488, off 494 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 cents per lb.					
Oct	38.20	38.65	37.60	38.55	+ .48
Dec	39.70	40.17	39.05	40.07	+ .40
Feb	42.15	42.60	41.45	42.32	+ .22
Apr	41.25	41.30	40.20	41.27	+ .32
Jun	44.35	44.90	43.80	44.87	+ .12
Jul	44.45	44.95	44.00	44.90	+ .15
Aug	43.90	44.35	43.30	43.55	— .25
Oct	43.00	43.20	42.55	42.55	— .10
Dec	43.90	44.00	42.80	42.80	— .70

Est. sales: 7,951; sales Tues. 9,100. Total open interest Tues. 26,542, up 90 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	45.90	46.90	44.75	46.85	+1.95
Mar	46.10	47.30	45.10	47.27	+1.97
May	47.10	48.25	46.15	48.25	+1.78
Jul	48.90	49.50	47.60	49.47	+1.62
Aug	47.65	48.05	46.60	47.70	+1.05

Est. sales: 8,632; sales Tues. 10,023. Total open interest Tues. 21,991, off 15 from Mon.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb;					
Sep	37.90	37.90	37.77	37.90	— .10
Oct	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	
Nov	38.75	38.75	38.45	38.50	+ .05
Dec	39.90	40.10	39.90	40.00	+ .10
Jan	.	.	.	42.20	+ .20
Feb	43.50	43.62	43.50	43.50	.
Mar	.	.	.	43.80	.
Apr	.	.	.	.	.

Sales Tues. 98. Total open interest Tues. 1,485, up 2 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Sep	47.00	47.00	46.05	46.50	— .50
Oct	.	.	.	51.50	
Nov	55.70	57.50	55.70	56.80	+1.30
Dec	60.00	60.70	59.90	60.50	+ .10
Jan	.	.	.	58.45	— .05

Est. sales: 104; sales Tues. 25. Total open interest Tues. 283, off 4 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Nov	240.50	243.50	240.00	243.50	+5.00
Jan	232.00	236.20	231.80	235.90	+4.60
Mar	227.10	230.40	227.00	229.60	+3.90
May	227.60	229.20	226.30	228.40	+2.80
Jul	223.50	225.40	223.00	224.60	+3.00

Est. sales: 1,912; sales Tues. 2,578. Total open interest Tues. 9,099, off 27 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Sep	202.10	205.40	202.10	205.40	+3.90
Nov	195.00	197.00	193.50	196.40	+1.60
Jan	193.60	194.80	192.80	193.50	.
Mar	193.00	194.50	192.90	193.50	.
May	194.50	196.00	194.20	195.50	+ .80
Jul	196.10	198.00	195.80	197.70	+ .70
Sep	198.00	198.20	197.70	197.70	— .90
Nov	.	.	.	198.00	— .50

Sales Tues. 547. Total open interest Tues. 3,670, off 139 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S. TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Sep	89.57	89.62	89.54	89.57	—.04
Dec	89.95	90.40	89.95	90.33	+.35
Mar	90.59	91.11	90.59	90.95	+.34
Jun	91.03	91.54	91.03	91.43	+.38
Sep	91.28	91.69	91.28	91.59	+.31
Dec	91.34	91.72	91.33	91.65	+.28
Mar	91.45	91.84	91.44	91.70	+.22
Jun	91.60	91.84	91.60	91.75	+.15

Est. sales: 16,489; sales Tues. 12,971. Total open interest Tues. 41,284, up 608 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Sep	84-03	84-11	84-00	84-00	—01
Dec	82-31	84-03	82-31	83-25	+14
Mar	82-31	84-02	82-31	83-25	+15
Jun	82-31	84-01	82-30	83-23	+13
Sep	83-04	83-29	83-03	83-03	+17
Dec	82-31	83-22	82-30	83-16	+15
Mar	82-13	83-15	82-13	83-13	+22
Jun	82-15	83-05	82-15	83-05	+22
Sep	82-09	82-29	82-09	82-29	+21
Dec	82-02	82-24	82-02	82-24	+27
Mar	81-18	82-18	81-18	82-18	+22

Sales Tues. 8,386 contracts. Total open interest Tues. 74,080, up 13 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Sep	12.44	12.45	12.44	12.45	— .21
Dec	11.94	11.95	11.70	11.75	— .20
Mar	11.12	11.16	10.94	10.94	— .25
Jun	10.28	10.30	10.28	10.28	— .25
Sep	.	.	.	10.10	— .15

Sales Tues. 178 contracts. Total open interest Tues. 1,275, off 10 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Sep	88-17	89-03	88-17	88-28	+01
Dec	88-02	88-30	88-02	88-23	+11
Mar	88-03	88-29	88-02	88-21	+11
Jun	88-01	88-27	88-00	88-18	+10
Sep	87-30	88-22	87-30	88-15	+11
Dec	87-31	88-16	87-28	88-09	+10
Mar	87-25	88-12	87-25	88-08	+14
Jun	87-22	88-06	87-19	88-03	+15
Sep	87-17	87-31	87-17	87-27	+15
Dec	87-19	87-28	87-16	87-25	+16
Mar	87-00	87-00	86-00	87-00	+00

Sales Tues. 12,128 contracts. Total open interest Tues. 64,062, off 1,552 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Dec	2.1350	2.1380	2.1280	2.1325	— 65
Mar	2.1265	2.1320	2.1230	2.1280	— 60
Jun	2.1200	2.1200	2.1200	2.1200	—100
Sep	.	.	.	2.1150	— 70

Est sales 1,816; sales Tues. 1,516. Total open interest Tues. 5,780, off 812 from Mon. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Dec	.8609	.8612	.8596	.8605	—04
Mar	.8641	.8641	.8620	.8628	—03
Jun	.8665	.8665	.8645	.8650	—15
Sep	.8675	.8685	.8663	.8678	—22

Est sales 1,969; sales Tues. 3,248. Total open interest Tues. 12,458, off 470 from Mon. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Dec	.5613	.5632	.5605	.5628	+24
Mar	.5690	.5710	.5688	.5709	+34
Jun	.5754	.5770	.5754	.5763	+26

Est sales 2,255; sales Tues. 2,632. Total open interest Tues. 9,714, off 459 from Mon. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder. No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.					
Dec				.23680	

Est sales 0; sales Tues. 2. Total open interest Tues. 2, off 3 from Mon. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.00001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Dec	.004530	.004544	.004526	.004535	+12
Mar	.004590	.004610	.004590	.004605	+18
Jun				.004665	

Est sales 925; sales Tues. 1,708. Total open interest Tues. 6,574, up 346 from Mon. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Dec	.6325	.6366	.6313	.6357	+ 40
Mar	.6483	.6526	.6470	.6524	+ 42
Jun	.6622	.6673	.6607	.6662	+ 40
Sep				.6790	+100

Est sales 3,066; sales Tues. 2,386. Total open interest Tues. 9,460, off 422 from Mon. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

New York Futures

September 19, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	6.25	6.25	6.20	6.20	
Mar	7.50	7.50	7.25	7.25	—0.15
Apr	9.25	9.30	9.20	9.20	
May	10.25	10.40	9.81	9.91	—0.15

Est. 680; sales Tues. 935. Total open interest Tues. 4,236, up 44 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	222.50	223.50	217.00	217.00	— 8.40
Dec	213.00	213.00	211.70	212.00	— 2.36
Mar	200.50	200.55	198.75	199.36	— 2.77
May	195.90	196.90	195.00	196.12	— 1.49
Jul	194.00	195.00	193.25	194.69	— 0.94
Sep	194.00	194.00	193.25	194.38	— 1.25
Dec	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	— 1.44

Est. 1,720; sales Tues. 1,765. Total open interest Tues. 12,861, up 145 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb. Sugar 11 spot 9.69.					
Oct	9.80	9.87	9.68	9.86	+ 0.11
Jan	10.45	10.45	10.25	10.33	+ 0.08
Mar	10.84	10.84	10.63	10.82	+ 0.07
May	11.03	11.10	10.85	11.09	+ 0.09
Jul	11.30	11.40	11.18	11.40	+ 0.08
Sep	11.63	11.79	11.45	11.76	+ 0.10
Oct	11.82	11.94	11.70	11.92	+ 0.04

Est. 7,100; sales Tues. 25,550. Total open interest Tues. 6,457, up 100 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	141.00	141.70	141.00	139.25	—2.40
Dec	140.50	142.60	137.90	138.95	—2.95
Mar	143.50	145.00	141.60	141.95	—2.40
May	145.00	146.70	143.25	143.60	—2.50
Jul	148.40	148.40	145.00	145.25	—2.25

Est. 1,023; sales Tues. 648. Total open interest Tues. 6,203, off 89 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ORANGE JUICE. 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	103.90	104.00	103.35	104.60	+0.70
Jan	103.50	104.10	103.00	104.00	+0.90
Mar	103.80	104.70	103.50	104.60	+0.80
May	104.95	105.20	104.00	105.10	+0.80
Jul	105.00	106.00	105.00	106.00	

Est. 500; sales Tues. 499. Total open interest Tues. 7,001, up 60 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COTTON, No. 2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	63.40	63.50	63.00	63.48	+0.28
Dec	64.40	64.54	64.01	64.43	+0.09
Mar	66.25	66.38	65.70	66.10	—0.16
May	67.65	67.80	67.30	67.55	—0.05
Jul	68.55	68.65	68.40	68.65	+0.05
Dec	69.25	69.40	69.25	69.40	+0.02

Est. 4,550; sales Tues. 5,341. Total open interest Tues. 33,397, off 362 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	84.70	86.40	84.75	86.40	+1.65
Oct	85.00	85.00	85.00	86.40	
Nov	85.00	85.00	85.00	86.70	
Dec	85.00	87.30	84.80	87.00	+1.50
Jan	85.30	87.10	85.30	87.30	+1.50
Mar	86.25	88.00	86.25	87.80	+1.30
May	87.40	88.70	87.30	88.60	+1.20
Jul	88.20	88.80	87.50	88.80	+1.20
Sep	88.00	88.70	88.00	89.00	+1.20
Dec	88.20	89.50	88.20	89.30	+1.20
Mar	88.60	89.90	88.40	89.50	+1.20
May	88.90	89.60	88.90	89.60	+1.10
Jul	89.10	89.25	89.10	89.70	+1.00

Est. 11,000; sales Tues. 15,790. Total open interest Tues. 58,811, up 323 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents troy oz					
Sep	1495.0	1530.0	1450.0	1520.0	—70.0
Dec	1500.0	1550.0	1470.0	1550.0	+80.0
Jan	1530.0	1555.5	1520.0	1555.5	+80.0
Mar	1536.5	1566.5	1500.0	1566.5	+
May	1576.5	1576.5	1543.0	1586.3	+
Jul	1586.3	1586.3	1560.0	1586.3	+
Sep	1595.9	1595.9	1550.0	1595.9	+
Dec	1607.0	1609.4	1570.0	1609.4	+
Jan	1614.0	1614.0	1606.0	1614.8	
Mar	1622.4	1624.4	1615.0	1624.4	
May	1624.0	1634.0	1626.0	1634.0	+
Jul	1643.6	1643.6	1643.6	1643.6	

Est. 13,500; sales Tues. 10,943. Total open interest Tues. 174,709, up 1[illegible] from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Sep	450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	
Oct	444.00	453.60	435.00	452.60	+15
Jan	440.00	452.10	435.00	452.10	+15
Apr	450.00	457.40	442.00	454.70	+15
Jul	460.00	460.00	449.00	460.80	+15
Oct	449.00	462.00	449.00	463.70	+15
Jan	468.00	467.00	458.00	469.70	+1[illegible]

Est. 4,774; sales Tues. 1,355. Total open interest Tues. 10,113, off 18 from Mon.

Cash Prices

September 19, 1979

Commodity and unit	Wed	Year ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	2.08	
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.47	
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	347.00	31[illegible]
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	21[illegible]
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	92-93	7[illegible]
Lead Spot, lb	0.58	
Copper elect., lb	90⅞	
Tin (Straits), lb	7.4745	6.[illegible]
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	.35½	
Silver N.Y., oz	15.120	5.[illegible]
Gold N.Y., oz	369.25	21[illegible]

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

September 19, 1979

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,141.80 f	1,14[illegible]
Reuters	1,615.30	1,621[illegible]
Dow Jones Spot	407.13	406[illegible]
D.J. Futures	413.32	414[illegible]

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p — preliminary; f — final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—47

Alco-Stand, Allied Maint, Amfac Inc, ArkLa Gas, Armcoinc, Armcoinc pf, BakerInt, Barber Oil, BayColPrp, BurndyCp, Cascade NGs, CharterCo, CharterCo wt, Dayco pfA, EmpirGas, EquitGas s, Facet Entrp, GarJwlyA, Grace Co, HMW Ind, Hanna Mng, Hemisp Cap, Hek Corp, Jewelcor, Keene Corp, Kennamtl, Mesa Pet, Mobil s, NCH Corp, PiedmtAviat, Pittston Co, Purolator, Reliance Gr, RelGrp pf, SealdPow, ShellOil, SignalCo, Smith Int, SouUnCo, StdOil Cal, StorerBrd, TexGasTr, Thiokol, TWC 2.66pf, Trinity In, UnOilCal, UtdRefs s

NEW LOWS—38

AmBrd 2.75pf, AmCan pf, AmEl Pw, AmerT&T, AmTT pf, CaesarsWld s, Chrysler wt, ColdwlBnkr s, CwE 2.87pf, Culbro Cp, duPnt 4.50pf, DukeP pfG, DukeP pfN, Eamk 2.31pf, FlaPowLt, GenMot 5pf, HomeGp pf, IntrsPw pf, IowaEl LtP, KanGasEl, KanPwLt, KansPL 2.32pf, Lennar s, Memorex, MGM s, NYS&G pf, NoNG 6.8[illegible], NSPw 4.1[illegible], NSPw 6.8[illegible], OhE 3.90p[illegible], PotEl 4.50[illegible], PubSvc E[illegible], PSEG 5.8[illegible], SeaCntAir[illegible], SingerCo[illegible], StokeVC s[illegible], UnTcl 2.5[illegible], UtPL 2.80[illegible]

Soviets Buy U.S. Corn

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (A[illegible] DJ) — An additional 300,0[illegible] metric tons of U.S. corn has be[illegible] sold to the Soviet Union for del[illegible] ery in the coming year, the Agric[illegible] ture department said yesterd[illegible]. This sale raised to more than 6 million tons the amount of grain t[illegible] Russians have bought for delive[illegible] in the year beginning Oct. 1, 197[illegible]. A metric ton is about 2,205 poun[illegible] and is equal to 36.7 bushels.

Strike Ends in Portugal

LISBON, Sept. 19 (UPI) — Do[illegible] workers ended today a 10-day stri[illegible] that had left more than 40 shi[illegible] stranded around the port compl[illegible] at Oporto, the Portuguese ne[illegible] agency said.

International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 19

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 12)

Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
...rTst	.40b	3.7	11	15	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
...mlcht			154	154	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	¼
...neer	.72	3.2	6	5	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
— E-E-E —								
...C	.21e	4.3	14	16	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛+	¼
...ECO	.24	1.7	12	52	14½	13⅝	14½+	⅜
...rthRes	1	4.0	9	686	u24⅝	23⅝	24⅝+	1
...lmos				13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
...O	.60	2.6	10	5	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
...rran	.10a	1.0		62	9⅞	9½	9⅞+	⅜
...AudD			4	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
...ectrog	1	4.2	8	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	¼
...cAm	1.40	4.6	6	2	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
...sinar n			17	468	17½	16⅝	16⅝	
...rRd.			6	71	9¼	8⅝	9¼+	⅜
...avRs	.24	2.3	24	14	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
...gRd	.57e	3.6	6	1	16	16	16 —	⅛
...zLinz	.20e	2.9	8	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
...ensAr	.40	2.5	10	156	16	15⅝	15⅝+	⅜
...sactive			8	11	4½	4½	4½	
— F-F-F —								
...A	.40	2.5	2	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
...F Ind	.12	2.4		9	5	5	5 —	⅛
...blnd s			4	22	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
...drTex			5	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
...lrfNob				15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
...drmC	.15	3.4	23	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
...amRc			6	20	3	3	3 —	⅛
...anayF	.50e	2.7	7	11	u18⅝	18⅛	18⅝+	⅜
...yDrg	.24b	1.9	9	39	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
...dRl	1.40	8.2	18	x42	17⅛	17	17 +	⅛
...dRes			28	598	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
...lmat	.25	.6	19	13	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	
...delco			8	4	6½	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
...nGen	.40b	2.2	8	12	18½	18⅛	18½	
...nGnA	.40b	2.5		2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
...SLSh	.1b	4.6	4	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
...bmrk				11	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
...schrP	.11	8.5	7	19	12	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
...tchGE	2	10.	5	6	19½	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
...mEnf			45	7	4½	4⅝	4½—	⅛
...ightSf s.16		.7	19	72	24½	23⅝	23⅝—	1
...gRck	.22e	1.5	9	74	15⅝	14⅝	15 —	⅛
...wGen			17	157	24⅝	23½	24 —	⅛
...owers	.44	3.9	7	9	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
...ukeJ	.5		14	115	21⅛	20⅝	21 +	⅛
...oteM	.45e	4.4	12	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
...rdCon	a5a			z250	60½	60½	60½	
...resfC	.10	.6	18	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
...resfLab				52	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
...ankInRt	.06e	.6	31	37	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
...ooks	.36	4.1	6	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
...edm	.24b	3.9	4	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
...iendFr			288	25	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝—	½
...lona s	.40	4.5	3	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
...onlA	.20b	1.6	6	19	12½	12⅝	12½	
...ontA wt				5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
— G-G-G —								
...Expl			14	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
...T			17	3⅝	3¼	3¼+	¼	
...I	.38	6.0	8	51	5	5	5 +	⅛
...I				3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
...laxy	.06t	1.0	6	22	6	5⅝	6 +	⅛
...ron	.60	6.3	6	13	9⅝	9½	9½	
...rland				1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
...tLjel	.40b	1.6	12	61	25⅝	25	25⅝+	½
...InSc n			22	91	25	23⅝	24¼+	⅝
...tEmp	.32b	7.5	5	1	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
...nExp				190	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
...Hous			4	1	2½	2½	2½	
...nlsco			9	18	4½	4⅝	4½—	⅛
...rbSc	.20	4.1	14	26	35⅝	35⅛	35½—	½
...antFs	1	5.4	6	23	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
...Yell g.60e				815	12½	12	12½—	⅜
...asrock	.18	.8	21	17	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
...affitr	1.28	3.7	7	5	32⅝	32½	32½—	⅛
...mr	.88	2.8	8	22	31⅝	31½	31½	
...abeln	.70	6.2	13	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
...asser	.44	4.6	6	18	9⅝	9½	9½	
...over			6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛	
...blatt				1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
...Nugt	.08t	.5	37	145	17⅝	17	17 —	⅛
...dWH	.64	6.7	6	32	9½	9½	9½	
...dfield				141	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
...adLS				6	1⅝	1½	1½	
...rich wt				37	2	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
...rmR	1.20a	4.9	8	3	24½	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
...uldT	1.20	8.7	8	22	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
...ahMf	.30	3.7	17	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
...andAu	.33a	2.9	6	4	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝—	⅛
...ndCH	.50	4.7	7	9	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
...amerA			118	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
...Amlnd			4	18	8¼	8	8¼+	⅛
...BasinP			79	431	16	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
...LkCh	.32	.9	15	30	u35	34	34⅝+	½
...LakR	.031		25	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
...eenmn			19	106	3⅝	2⅝	3 +	⅛
...EIT	.40	3.9	19	12	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
...ostT	1.44	6.0	7	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
...ordC	.60b	4.5	9	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
...lford	.88	3.8	3	5	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
...Con	g1.60t			1038	84⅝	81½	83½+	1¼
...tstrm			9	30	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
— H-H-H —								
...lcoPd				5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
...llsM	.80	5.8	5	37	14	13⅝	13⅝	
...mptn	.45t	11.	4	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
...rland	1	3.0	12	8	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝+	⅜
...rvey			7	35	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
...sbro	.05t		7	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
...aling	.60	4.7	6	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
...walA				5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
...thCh			24	192	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛+	⅜
...lthM	.30	3.2	5	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
...lnWr	.39e	4.7	7	6	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
...lnick	.10	1.7	10	55	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
...ltmMtg				40	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
...ss's	.60b	2.4	12	26	25	25	25	
...Sinc	.06r	.8	7	18	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
...Shear	.40	2.8	6	44	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛+	⅛
...fman	.28	4.8	9	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
...llyCp			13	33	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
...meOA	g1.30			11	72	70½	70½+	⅛
...rnHar			22	26	17⅝	17	17⅝+	⅛
...aeMf	.60	4.6	2	28	13	13	13 —	⅛
...del	1.85e	9.1	11	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
...usRon	.50b	7.1	4	6	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
...useVl			10	3	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
...uOM	.80	3.8	13	410	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
...uO pf1.69		8.1		45	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
...welC	.40	1.6	8	33	25½	25¼	25⅝	
...well	.15e	2.9	27	94	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
...bellA	1.56	4.9	8	11	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝+	⅛
...bellB	1.56	5.2	7	17	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝—	⅛
...ckMf	.32a	1.6	8	15	u20	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
...dsnGn			3	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
...dBO g	2			49	76	75⅝	75⅝—	⅜
...mtH	.20	2.7	8	15	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
...skyO g	1			144	62⅝	61½	61⅝+	⅛
— I-I-I —								
...H	.20	3.3	4	7	6	6	6	
...M	.50e	3.8	15	106	13	12	13 +	1⅛
...S Ind	.18	3.8	7	37	6⅝	6	6 —	⅛
...C	.28	2.1	4	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
...T Pr	.57e	5.6	14	11	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
...I			8	10	⅜	13-16	13-16—	1-16
...pGp	.09e	4.4	6	12	1-16	21-16	21-16	
...perInd s			4	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
...erOil A	g1.20			510	u38⅝	37½	37⅝+	⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
2⅜	1	InflightSv				2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
26⅝	11⅜	Instron	.40	1.9	8	5	21½	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
1⅞	3	InstrSys			23	371	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜+	⅛
17½	9⅝	InsSy pf.25t		1.9		3	13	12⅝	13	
14⅝	5⅛	IntegRes			12	116	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
15⅝	6	IntClyGs g.32				2717	u16⅛	15⅝	15⅝+	⅜
4½	2½	IntBaknt			8	175	3	2⅝	3 +	⅛
7⅛	5¼	IntCtrls n			7	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3½	1	IntFdSvc				11	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
36⅞	17½	IntGenl	1.40	4.1	5	12	34¼	34	34¼+	⅛
7⅞	4½	IntProt	.30	4.2	4	19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
9⅝	6¼	IntSeaw	.60	8.9	7	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
2⅛	⅞	IntStrtch				9	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅛	7⅝	Intplast	.40	4.8	9	7	10	10	10	
3⅞	1½	InvestFla			2	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
28⅛	15½	Ionics			12	14	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝—	¼
34½	14¼	IroqBrd	.36	2.4	7	38	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
5⅜	2⅝	IrvinInd	.10	2.4		14	4¼	4¼	4¼	
9⅝	6⅝	IsraelD	.67e	6.7		53	u10⅛	9⅞	10 +	¼
— J-J-J —										
7	4⅝	Joclyn	.40b	8.0	6	6	5	5	5	
17⅛	11	Jacobs	.58b	3.7	7	4	13⅝	13¼	13⅝+	⅛
10⅛	4½	Jensen	1.50t	22.	4	23	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2	Jetero	.05e	1.1	20	9	4½	4½	4½	
4½	1⅝	Jetronic			6	24	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
11	4⅜	JohnPd	.36	7.2	12	43	5	4⅞	5	
10⅝	2¼	JuniperP				40	8¼	8⅝	8⅝	
18½	7⅝	JupBer			3	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	¼
— K-K-K —										
8½	3¼	KTelln	.30e	4.4	42	34	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
2⅜	2	Kaisio	.75c			73	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	5-16	KaneMil wt				10	7-16	7-16	7-16+	1-16
8⅛	3½	KapokT			17	1	4	4	4	
17⅝	7⅝	KenaiCp			17	154	17⅝	17	17⅝+	⅜
12⅞	8⅝	Kenwin	.60	5.5	5	2	11	11	11 +	¼
6	3⅝	Ketchum	.271	3.5	18	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
11⅛	10⅛	Key Ph n			57	6	11	10⅝	10⅝—	¼
3⅝	2½	KinArk			9	156	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
25	15⅝	KingRd s	.32	1.6	6	23	21⅜	20⅝	20⅝—	⅜
29⅝	15⅝	KirbyEx			8	16	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝+	¼
6	2⅝	Kit Mfg			4	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
11⅛	4⅛	Kleinerts				28	11½	11	11½+	½
20⅝	17	Knogo n			12	25	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
6⅛	3⅝	KuhnStr			4	52	5½	5⅛	5½+	⅜
— L-L-L —										
5⅝	3	LSB	.231	5.8	8	15	4	4	4 +	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	LaMaur	.20	3.3	8	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	¼
5⅝	1⅛	LatyRad				11	2	2	2	
47-16	2	LakeSh g				253	4 3-16	3⅝	4 3-16+	1-16
10⅛	4⅛	Landmk			34	20	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Lanecs	.28a	2.5	4	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
16⅛	13	LazKop n.40		2.9	5	47	14	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
24	15⅝	LeaRnl s.60		2.6	9	25	23	23	23 +	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	LeePh			10	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅝	9⅝	LehighP			4	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	LeisureT			4	24	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
11⅝	5⅛	LibtyFb	.391	6.5	3	32	6⅛	6	6 —	¼
12	5⅝	Lightolr	.24	2.2	6	17	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
10½	3⅝	LincAm			9	33	9⅝	9½	9½—	¼
4⅞	3⅛	LloydsE				10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅛	2⅛	Lodge	.08e	2.8	9	22	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
33½	17½	Lohmp	1.20	5.7	8	34	21	21	21	
37⅝	9⅝	LoewT wt				175	31	29⅝	30⅛+	⅜
18⅝	9⅝	Logicon			9	2	15½	15½	15½—	⅛
8⅞	3⅝	LundyEl			7	7	6½	6⅛	6½—	⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Lydall	.70	7.1	6	3	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	LynchCp			3	13	4⅝	4½	4½	
3	1⅝	Lyonweat			2	4	2⅝	2	2⅝+	⅛
— M-M-M —										
6⅝	3⅝	MPO			9	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	Macks	.20	3.0	5	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
3	1⅛	Macrod			33	24	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
14	7⅛	Magood			13	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	¼
11½	6⅛	MaarC	.60	5.6	7	6	10⅝	10½	10⅝—	⅛
1 11-16	⅝	Marinda			8	111	1⅛	1 13-16	1 13-16+	1-16
22⅛	20	Marm pf2.25t		11.		39	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	MrshF			2	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	Marshln			12	16	8⅝	8½	8½	
23⅝	11⅝	MartPr	.40	3.4	6	10	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
15⅝	8⅝	Masind	.20	2.2		23	9⅝	9	9⅛—	⅛
9	5⅛	Masters			5	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
34	16⅛	MtlRsh s.20		.6	15	4	32½	32¼	32¼—	¼
17⅝	9⅛	Matrix s			13	17	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	¼
5⅛	2⅝	MaulTec	.07e	1.6		42	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
1 13-16	⅝	McCro wt				2	9-16	9-16	9-16	
8⅝	3½	McCulO			32	1141	8⅝	8	8⅛+	¼
9⅝	2⅛	McKeon			3	11	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
23½	14⅝	Means	1.20	5.6	8	23	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
13¼	7⅝	Medalst	.56	5.3	5	54	10⅝	10½	10½	
7⅛	2⅝	MedalnGp			19	196	u 7⅝	6⅝	7⅛+	⅜
27⅛	17	MedlaG	.72	2.7	9	55	27	26⅝	26½—	⅛
19⅝	10⅛	Mensan n.24		1.5	9	14	15⅝	15½	15⅝+	⅛
13½	7	Megalat	.24	2.2	5	70	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝+	⅛
25½	12⅝	MEMCo	1	6.7	7	20	15	14½	14⅝	
13⅝	8⅝	MercSL	.50b	4.5	5	6	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
12	6⅝	MetPro	.15	1.5	8	25	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞—	⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Metex	.40	3.6	5	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
37⅝	20	Metpth	.32	1.2	24	67	25⅝	25	25⅝+	⅜
3	1⅝	MichGen				92	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅛	5	MchSug	.40	3.9	18	19	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	Mickbry	.16	3.2		2	5	5	5 —	⅛
12⅝	6	MiddCo	.30	3.2	4	24	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
23⅝	11⅛	MidGls	.40b	2.7	10	28	15⅝	15	15	
11½	6⅛	Miller H			6	5	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
52	46⅝	MinP pf	5	11.		z100	48	46⅝	46⅝—	⅛
3	2⅛	MissnIT			7	61	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
27	23⅝	MitchtE s			13	208	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜—	⅜
24½	12⅝	MtreCp	.60	2.7	6	2	22	22	22	
7⅝	5⅛	MonMg	.44	7.8	6	6	5⅝	d 5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
19⅝	11	Moog	.40b	2.6	9	66	15⅝	15¼	15¼—	⅛
10½	6	MtgGth	.86e	8.9	13	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
9	4⅛	MortnSh	.32	5.4	4	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
12⅝	7	MottSM	.20	2.3	5	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
7⅝	1⅝	Movielab			6	36	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛+	⅜
— N-N-N —										
19⅝	11	NFC n	.20	1.2	10	119	16⅝	15⅞	16⅝+	1
17⅝	9⅝	Napco	.28	1.7	7	4	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜+	⅛
17⅝	4⅝	Nardo	.20	2.0	9	10	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
14⅛	11	NCnvStn	.50	4.1	8	18	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
12⅝	5⅝	NatEBu	.60t	6.0	7	21	11½	11⅛	11⅜+	⅛
16⅝	10	NtHIIE			8	7	16⅝	16	16	
4	1⅝	NKinney				475	3⅛	2⅝	2⅞—	⅛
10⅛	4⅝	NtPatent				130	8½	8¼	8¼—	⅛
7	5	NtSecR	.60	8.6	10	21	7	7	7 +	⅛
7¼	4⅝	NtSlvr	.20e	4.2		2	5	4⅞	4⅝—	⅛
7	3	NtSpinr	.24	4.4	6	21	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
14⅛	3⅝	NetsLB	.72t	6.0	11	47	12½	11⅝	12 +	¼
3⅝	1⅝	NestLM	.85e	1.5	9	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
28	17⅝	NHamp	.80a	3.4	7	3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	Nidria	.06e	3.4	8	38	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
19⅛	9	NMxAr	.30e	1.7	58	10	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝—	⅛
11	8⅝	NPlnRt s.84		9.1	14	19	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
10½	5⅝	NProc	.55e	7.8	8	46	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
38⅝	23	NYTim	.98	3.5	18	31	25⅝	25	25⅝	
12½	5⅝	NewbE	.50	4.4		24	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	¼
14⅝	10⅛	Newcor s.56		5.3	5	7	10½	10⅛	10½—	⅛
31⅛	17⅝	NiagFSv	.80	3.1	7	10	26	25	26	
6½	3¼	Nichols	.02r		5	4	8	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Noelind				5	2	2	2 +	⅛
11⅛	3⅛	Nolex				60	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
12⅝	7⅛	Norin	.40	3.5	4	3	11⅝	11½	11½—	⅛
13½	10⅛	Nortl pf	1.50	12.		6	12⅛	12	12⅛+	¼
22⅝	6⅝	Nortek	.08	1.8	5	28	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
23⅝	13⅝	NoARoy	.24	1.4	6	45	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	¼
15	7⅝	NoCdO g			19	166	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
13⅝	11⅜	NoestBk	a1.84	8.5	5	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
47⅛	40½	NIPS pf4.25		10.		z100	41	41	41 +	½
19⅛	10	NuclDta			9	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
41⅝	18	Numoc g.07t				128	38	36⅝	37⅛+	⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
— O-O-O —										
9⅝	2⅜	OEA	.10e	1.4		29	7½	7¼	7⅜+	⅛
10⅛	9	OhSealy s	.64	6.9	7	6	9¼	9¼	9¼	
10	5⅝	Oillnd	.40e	4.8	7	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
25¼	13⅝	OnLine	.24	1.0	15	19	25	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
44½	25	OOklep			12	z50	37½	37½	37½+	¼
5⅛	2⅛	Ormand			13	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	¼
18⅛	13⅝	OSullvn	.80	5.0	5	1	16	16	16	
4⅞	2⅞	OverSec				2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅝	1⅝	OxfordFl			11	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8⅝	4½	OzarkA	.15e	2.4	6	44	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
— P-Q —										
3⅛	⅞	PF Ind				187	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
17⅛	14⅛	PGEpfA	1.50	10.		7	15⅛	14⅞	15 +	¼
15⅝	13	PGEpfB	1.37	9.8		4	14	13⅞	14 +	⅜
14½	11⅞	PGEpfC	1.25	10.		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
14½	11	PGEpfD	1.25	10.		7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	¼
14⅛	11½	PGEpfE	1.25	9.7		6	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
14⅛	11¼	PGEpfG	1.20	9.8		11	12¼	11⅞	12¼+	½
29	24½	PGEpfW	2.57	10.		5	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	¼
28⅛	21⅞	PGEpfV	2.32	10.		7	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
29⅜	24¼	PGEpfT	2.54	10.		86	25½	24⅝	24⅝—	⅜
30⅞	25	PGEpfS	2.62	10.		28	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛—	1
13½	10¼	PGEpfH	1.12	10.		2	11⅛	11	11 —	⅜
27⅜	22¼	PGEpfR	2.37	10.		6	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞—	⅜
23	19⅜	PGEpfO	2	10.		1	19¼	d19¼	19¼—	¼
22⅝	18½	PGEpfM	1.96	10.		48	19⅞	19½	19½	
26	20¼	PGEpfL	2.25	11.		4	21	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
23⅜	19½	PGEpfK	2.04	10.		18	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
26	21¼	PGEpfJ	2.32	11.		13	23	d21⅝	21⅝—	½
12⅝	10⅛	PGEpfI	1.09	10.		12	10½	d10¼	10½—	⅛
49⅛	41	PacLt pf4.40		11.		z100	41	41	41 —	1⅜
23½	13⅛	PacTrst	1	3.7	14	99	u29	26¼	26⅞+	4⅛
19⅞	9⅝	PacSclc	.40	2.8	8	47	14¼	13⅝	14⅛+	⅜
38⅝	27⅝	PatlCp	.52	1.4	16	12	37⅝	36⅞	37 —	¼
2⅛	1⅛	PalomrF				2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
22⅜	13⅝	Paradyn n			26	35	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛+	¼
6¼	3⅝	ParaPk				2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
19¼	11	ParkCh	.60	3.9	5	1	15½	15½	15½+	¼
8⅛	2½	ParkEl			13	23	7⅞	7½	7⅝+	⅜
26½	23⅛	Parsons s			9	41	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝—	¼
6½	4⅛	PatFash	.10e	1.7	3	18	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
14	6½	Pelagon			6	21	13⅝	13⅛	13½—	¼
16⅝	7⅝	PatoC	.2e	12.	6	16	16⅝	16¼	16¼+	⅛
2	⅝	PennDix wt				8	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
20⅝	18½	PenEM	.40	3.1	7	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
17	13⅝	PenTr	1.20	7.6	5	8	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝+	¼
4⅝	2⅝	PECp	.55t	16.	9	72	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
22⅝	14⅛	PenRE	1.65	7.3	10	22	22⅝	22½	22⅝+	¼
5⅝	3⅛	PenobS	.20	3.6	8	2	5½	5½	5½+	⅛
2⅝	⅜	Pentron			11	13	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
33	24⅝	PepBoys	1b	3.3	6	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
23⅞	10	PepCom	.60	3.6	6	6	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅛
15⅛	8½	Pertal	.40	2.9	14	53	14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
20⅛	6⅛	PetLew			15	155	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛+	⅛
13⅝	12½	PetLe pf1.65		13.		48	13⅛	13	13⅛	
10⅝	7½	PhilLD	.68r	8.4	4	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
4⅜	2	Phoenix				12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16⅞	7	PicNPav	.32	2.0	9	64	15⅞	15¼	15¾+	¼
6⅝	3¼	PionrSys			1	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
6½	5½	PitWVa	.56	9.7	7	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
38½	23⅜	Pittway	1.65	4.4	7	9	38	37⅜	37⅜—	⅜
7⅝	4⅝	Pizzain n			9	17	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
33	20¼	PlacrDv g	1			6	31⅜	30⅞	31¼+	¼
10	4⅝	Plantlnd			22	16	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
11	6⅜	PlyGm	.40b	4.4	4	13	9	8⅝	9	
3⅝	2⅝	PlymR A			13	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
3⅛	⅜	Polaron			3	10	1½	1½	1½	
24	14⅝	PostCo n	.50	2.2	10	1	23	23	23 —	¼
22	10⅝	PrairieO g			18	14	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅜
14⅛	10⅝	PrattLmb	1.10	8.7	6	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅜
7⅝	4¼	PrattRd	.30	4.7	9	9	6½	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
27⅛	22¼	PrenHa	1.36	5.7	9	442	25	23⅞	24 —	1
5¼	2⅛	PresRtA			1	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
4⅞	1⅞	PresRtB			1	157	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
22⅞	7	PrimMt			13	22	16	15½	16 +	½
15	10½	PrpCT	1.34a	8.9	11	11	u15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
12½	9½	ProvGas	.92	8.9	6	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
10⅝	3⅝	PrudBld	.24	4.4	11	310	5⅝	4⅞	5½+	⅝
25¼	21⅝	PsSP pfC2.34		11.		2	22	22	22	
16½	7⅝	PulteH s	.24	1.7	3	21	14	13⅝	14 +	⅜
11¼	4¼	PuntaG			11	57	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛—	⅛
13⅝	9⅝	Punta pf1.10		8.7		31	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
8⅝	6⅝	QuallInn n.30a		3.7	6	95	8⅝	8	8⅛—	⅛
— R-R-R —										
14⅞	9	RBInd	.24	2.0	8	46	12¼	12	12⅛—	⅛
4⅜	2	REDM			5	16	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
3⅝	1⅝	RET				20	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
46⅛	42½	RET pf	4.38	9.7		5	45⅛	45	45⅛+	⅛
18	8⅝	RHMed	.20r	1.3	9	46	15⅜	15	15¼	
3⅞	2⅛	RSC	.10	3.3	12	20	3⅛	3	3	
8½	5¼	Ragan	.10e	1.5	8	22	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
20	12⅝	RnchEx	.30e	1.6	6	79	19⅝	19	19¼+	½
31¼	10⅝	RangrO g				582	31	30	30⅞+	⅜
33⅝	21½	Ransbrg	1.28	3.8	8	x12	32	31⅜	31⅞—	¼
4¼	1½	RapAm wt				82	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
5⅛	2	RathP				11	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
24¼	13½	Raylnd	.40	2.2	14	36	17⅞	17¼	17⅞+	½
5⅝	2⅝	Reading			8	4	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
21⅞	14½	REInv	1.60	7.7	10	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	¼
13	10	RfincT	1.40	13.	4	8	11	10⅝	11	
2⅛	1⅜	Redlaw				2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5⅝	2⅛	ReevesT			250	26	5	5	5	
8¼	4	RefaTr	.28	5.2	3	2	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
16⅝	8½	RegalB	.72	4.2	10	41	u17	16⅛	17 +	⅜
22½	14⅝	RemAr	1a	4.5	7	12	22¼	22¼	22¼	
9⅛	7⅛	RepGyp s	.24	3.1	4	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
40⅝	32	RepNY	2	5.0	5	5	40	40	40	
24¼	11⅛	ReshCot	.24	1.6	9	39	15⅝	15	15¼+	¼
62⅝	20½	Resrt A			6	1023	39⅝	37⅛	37⅝+	¼
22⅝	16⅛	Resrt wt				315	20⅛	18⅞	19 +	⅛
93½	27	Resrt B			8	z1050	58	54½	56⅛—	½
5⅜	3⅝	RestAsc			8	20	3⅝	3½	3½	
13⅝	5	RexNorn			8	31	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
22⅝	14⅝	RioIOil n				60	20½	19⅝	20⅛+	⅜
9⅝	3⅛	RibletP	.12	1.8	5	28	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
10⅝	4⅝	Richton	.44	6.9	32	66	6⅝	6¼	6⅝—	⅛
56⅝	27⅛	RileyCo			10	77	u57⅝	56	57⅝+	1½
34¼	24	RioAlgo g1.50				3	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜+	⅛
14⅛	8	Robntch				69	8⅝	d 7⅝	8⅛	
7⅝	4½	Roblin	.12	1.7	6	130	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
15½	10	Rockway	1b	7.3	6	12	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
28⅛	20⅝	Rogers s	.12	.5	16	3	26	26	26	
5⅝	1⅜	RoyPalm				5	2½	2½	2½	
3	1⅛	Rusco				32	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅝	2½	RBW Cp			5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
18	10⅝	Russell	.48	3.9	5	17	12⅝	12	12⅝+	⅛
— S-S-S —										
13⅛	8¼	SGL	.25b	2.4	6	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
3¼	1⅞	SMD			5	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅝	4	SSP				14	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
18⅝	9⅛	Salem	.40a	2.2	9	27	18⅛	18	18	
3⅛	1⅝	SCarlo				4	3	3	3 +	⅛
24⅝	14¼	SFrRE	1.60	6.9	17	3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	¼
3	7-16	SFRE wt				3	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
22⅝	18⅝	SanJW	1.60	7.3	8	2	22	22	22 +	⅛
14⅝	5½	Sandgte	.40	4.7	4	2	8½	8½	8½	
8	5	ScheibE	.56	10.	22	6	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+	⅛
20⅝	12⅝	Schnult	1	5.3	4	12	19¼	18⅝	18⅝—	⅜
9	2⅛	Schiller			10	22	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
6¼	4⅛	SchoolP	.40	8.6	14	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Schradr	.041		7	2	3⅛	3	3 —	¼
9⅝	6⅝	Schwab n	.30	3.5	8	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	SciMat	.10	2.9	8	1	3½	3½	3½	
44¼	29⅜	Scope	.50	1.1	8	2	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	
13½	3⅜	Sealctro	.941	7.8	8	29	12⅛	12	12 —	⅛
2	1	Seaport				5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅜	2⅝	Searsind			6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4⅞	2⅝	SecMtg			27	7	4	4	4 —	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Selas	.36	4.6	9	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3	1⅛	SelloAsc			8	11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
7¼	5⅛	Semtch	.20b	3.4	10	6	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Srvisco	.40	5.6	5	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
5½	2⅜	Servo				4	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
15½	9⅝	SetonCo	.50	3.6	4	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞—	¼
8¾	4	ShoerS	.40e	5.5	5	11	7⅜	7¼	7¼—	⅛
10⅛	8½	Sharon s	.50	5.3	7	44	9½	9¼	9½+	⅛
8⅛	5	Shawln	.40	7.8	5	27	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
7⅝	2½	ShaltrR			4	16	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
7	3⅛	Shopwell			9	8	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
26⅞	19	Showbf	1	4.7	7	11	21½	21½	21½	
28⅛	12⅝	Sierrcln	.30	1.3	11	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
8⅜	7⅛	Sltco s	.28	3.3	7	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
20½	10	Sigma	.40	2.6	7	11	15⅝	15¼	15⅝+	¼
10¼	7⅛	Sikes A	.45e	5.9	4	3	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
18½	10⅛	Sllolnc	.40	2.3	5	10	17½	17½	17½+	⅛
12½	3⅜	Silvrcst			38	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
5⅝	3⅜	SimcoS	.25b	5.7	9	11	4½	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
7⅝	2⅛	Solitron			16	55	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝+	⅛
27½	20⅜	SonderB	.40	1.6	8	7	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝—	⅜
14⅛	5⅜	SorgPap	.33e	2.7	3	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
13¼	10	SCEd pf1.06		10.		2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
13	10	SCEd pf1.08		11.		6	10⅝	10¼	10¼—	⅛
28	24⅝	SCEd pf2.48		9.1		z350	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	
17½	13	SCEd pf1.45		9.9		3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
27¼	20⅜	SCEd pf2.30		9.3		184	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	½
26⅛	21⅜	SCEd pf2.21		9.7		4	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	
10	7¼	SwFlBk	.50	5.8	6	17	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	¼
27¼	24	SwFIB pf2.18		8.7		12	25	24⅝	25 +	⅛
15	9	SpectyR			7	10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
15	6⅛	Spector	.43e	3.3	4	171	13⅛	12½	12⅞+	¼
6	3½	Spectro	.191	3.7		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅝	3½	SpedOP	.14r	3.0	7	49	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	¼
6¼	3	Spencer	.16	4.0	7	55	4	3⅞	4	
5½	4½	Solentex	.24	4.9	8	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
27	20⅜	StCooso	1.60	7.0	8	8	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝—	½
15⅝	6	StdMetl			169	101	15½	15	15¼+	⅜
26⅝	20⅝	StProd	1.52	6.9	5	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
32	20½	StdShr	.681	1.9	8	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞—	⅛
11½	4⅜	Stange	.20	2.9	8	33	7¼	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
14½	9⅝	StanAv	.37e	2.8	7	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
6¾	3¼	Stanwd			3	26	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
14	11⅛	StarSup s	.80	6.0	4	9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
3⅛	1¼	Stardust			1	11	1⅝	1½	1½	
8⅜	4	Steelmt	.24b	3.1	7	20	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
23⅝	16	StepnCh	.80	3.6	8	26	22½	21⅞	22½+	⅜
1¾	15-16	SterlEl			8	78	1½	1⅜	1½+	⅛
4	2⅛	SterlExt	.051			2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
4½	2¼	Stevknil				9	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
18⅝	6⅛	StrutW	.30b	1.8	19	92	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜+	½
4⅞	2⅞	SueAnn	.24e	7.7	7	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
17⅞	7	Sunair	.60	5.5	6	2	11	10⅞	11	
32¼	14	Sundnc	.16b	.5	149	302	31⅜	29⅞	31⅜+	1⅜
8⅝	5⅜	SunshJr	.40	4.7	6	2	8½	8½	8½	
12¼	8½	Suplnd s	.25	3.2	5	132	8⅝	d 7¾	7⅞—	¼
11½	6	SupSurg	.32	3.0	7	16	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
36¼	29⅛	Supron s			26	71	34⅝	32⅝	34 +	1⅜
9¼	4⅞	Susqueh			6	52	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
1½	⅛	SutrMtg wt				1	⅜	⅜	⅜—	⅛
7⅛	3½	Synloy	.30b	4.6	12	9	6½	6⅜	6½	
44¼	24½	Syntex	1.10	2.7	11	585	40½	39⅞	40⅛+	⅝
24¼	19⅛	Sysco s	.40	1.7	8	54	23⅛	23	23 +	⅛
18⅝	10⅝	SystEng			10	144	14⅛	13½	13⅝+	⅛
8⅛	3⅝	SysPln	.20	4.4	4	24	4⅝	4½	4½—	¼
— T-T-T —										
11¾	6⅛	TEC	.40	4.8	8	3	8¼	8	8¼	
3⅜	1⅛	TFI			7	15	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝—	⅛
19⅛	8⅝	TabPd	.20	1.1	9	11	18⅛	18	18	
5⅞	3⅞	Tallevln wt				1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
14	8	TandB	.40	3.4	6	1	11¾	11¾	11¾—	¼
13⅜	7	Tannel	.28	3.8	5	12	7½	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
16⅞	11⅛	Tasty	1.20b	10.		5	11⅞	11¾	11⅞—	⅛
3½	1¼	TechSym			12	94	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
13⅝	4	TechOp			9	10	11¼	11	11	
4⅛	2⅛	TechTp	.07r	3.3	10	32	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅝	3⅝	Tectrol	.34	4.2	5	21	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
53⅝	19⅝	TejonR			43	24	43¼	42½	43¼+	⅜
18	7⅝	TeleCm	.60	4.1	5	204	16¼	13⅞	14½—	1⅜
32	15⅝	Telflex	.40	1.4	13	20	28⅝	27⅞	28	
22¼	12	Telsci	.68	3.7	11	30	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅜
4⅝	1⅞	Tenna				34	2	1⅞	1⅞	
7¼	5⅛	Tennev s			9	2	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
4⅜	1⅜	Tensor			16	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
9⅞	4⅝	TerraC	.161			38	8½	8⅛	8⅝+	¼
13⅞	5⅛	TetraT			14	6	9½	9⅛	9¾—	⅛
15⅛	7⅝	TexlAir	.16	1.4	12	104	11⅝	11⅜	11½—	¼
1⅝	½	ThorCp				62	¾	¾	¾	
5⅛	2⅝	Thorofar			10	7	4⅛	4	4	
4⅝	3¼	ThreeD	.20	5.2	3	17	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
27⅞	14½	Thriftm	1.20	4.8	5	1	25	25	25	
8¼	4⅛	TobKtz n	.25	2.9	6	52	8⅝	7⅞	8⅝+	⅜
46½	37⅝	TolEd pf4.25		11.		z50	39½	39½	39½+	⅜
104½	90	TolEdpf	10	11.		z10	91	91	91 +	1
13	6⅛	ToppsG	.28	4.5		20	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
27¼	9⅞	TotlPet g.32				204	24⅝	24	24⅝+	⅜
19¼	4⅝	TotPet wt				67	16⅛	15½	16 +	⅜
5⅜	2	TownCtry			10	10	3¼	3¼	3¼+	⅛
8½	4¼	TrnsLux	.10e	1.4	8	58	7⅝	7	7⅝+	⅜
12⅜	7¼	TransOil	.05e	.4		248	12¼	12	12⅛	
		Trnstec n	.20	3.6	9	15	5½	5½	5½	
8⅝	4⅝	Tredwy	.20	2.9	12	26	7	6⅞	7	
9⅜	7	TriSM	.60	7.7	5	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
18⅛	9⅝	TrioCp	.20	1.9	7	13	10⅝	10½	10½+	¼
12⅛	8½	TrlinOG n				733	11⅝	10¾	11⅜+	1
8⅞	7¼	TuboMx s			16	4496	u 9¼	8⅝	9 +	¾
34	23⅜	TurnrC	2	6.6	7	8	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜—	¼
7⅝	3⅛	TwinFr	.20	3.6	8	34	5½	5⅜	5½+	⅛
— U-U-U —										
3⅛	1⅜	UDS				17	3	2	2	
5⅞	2⅞	UIP	.24	4.3	9	650	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
7⅛	2⅞	UNA	.20	3.3	4	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
7⅞	4⅞	URS	.40b	5.7	8	23	7⅛	6⅞	7	
8¼	4⅝	Unimax			11	33	7¼	6⅞	7¼+	⅜
15⅛	11¼	UAirPd	.64b	4.8	7	9	13½	13	13¼	
3	1⅜	UnFoods	.05e	2.1	119	16	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
5⅝	2¼	UNatCp			20	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
8½	6⅛	UNitCp pf				7	7⅝	7¾	7¾	
8	5	URepln	.23r	5.6	65	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
16⅜	9⅝	USFiltr	.32	2.3	8	107	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞—	⅛
11⅞	7¾	UnRlIT	.83e	7.4	14	28	11¼	11	11¼+	¼
¼	1-32	UnRlIT wt				32	⅛	1-16	1-16—	1-32
4⅝	2⅛	USRdium				107	4	3¾	4 +	¼
20⅜	13¼	USRbR	1a	4.9	9	26	20½	20¼	20¼—	⅛
11⅜	6½	UnityB			10	5	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
18⅛	10⅜	UnivRs	.32	1.8	17	235	17⅞	16¾	17⅞+	1¼
— V-V-V —										
12⅛	6⅛	Valle's	.811	11.	12	11	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	⅛
16⅜	10	Valmac	.80	7.9	11	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
8⅝	5⅜	Valspar	.36	4.6	6	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
3⅛	2	ValueL	.06e	2.0		1	3	3	3	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
32⅞	16½	VermtA	.32b	1.6	8	4	20	20	20	
9¼	4¼	Varnitrn	.10	1.3	7	105	8	7¾	7⅞	
8½	2½	Vertiple			6	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9½	1½	Vesely			283	57	8½	8⅛	8½+	¼
7⅛	2⅜	VintageE			2	5	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
12⅜	7	Vishay			7	19	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
6½	3⅛	VisualG	.16	3.2	7	13	5	5	5	
5⅜	2½	VolMer	.12e	2.5	5	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
16⅜	9⅝	Voplex	.52	4.2	5	24	12⅝	12¼	12¼+	⅛
7⅛	2⅝	VulcCp	.20	3.1	4	13	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
— W-W-W —										
7½	2⅝	WTC	.02i		73	31	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
9	6⅞	Wackht	.40b	4.8	7	31	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
3⅛	2	WadelEq				7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
27½	10⅛	Walnoco	.12	.4	25	1101	u33⅞	26⅝	33⅞+	6⅜
25⅞	18	Walco	.80b	3.5	7	21	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞+	⅛
11	4⅜	WallcS	.12	2.2	17	20	5⅜	5½	5½—	¼
24½	17	Wang B s	.16	.7	19	250	23⅜	22⅜	22⅝	
25¼	18⅝	Wang C s	.06	.3	20	31	23	23	23 +	¼
17⅞	9¼	WardsCo	.20	1.8	3	7	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅜
2⅞	1⅜	WshHm			5	5	2½	2⅜	2½	
26⅜	21⅜	WshPst s	.36	1.4	10	9	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
31⅞	20⅛	WRIT	2.12	7.0	16	11	30½	29⅞	30⅛+	⅛
8⅜	5	Walsco	.30	4.2	8	8	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	¼
19¼	17⅝	Wlhfrd n			16	248	17⅝	d16⅜	17½+	⅛
3⅞	2⅞	Welmon				5	3½	3⅛	3½+	⅛
19½	7¾	WeldTu	.30b	1.7	7	4	18	17⅞	18 +	¼
9¾	6⅝	WescoFn	.38	4.2	6	9	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
21⅞	19½	Wstbrn g s.70		3.6		46	20	19⅝	19⅝	
38⅜	11½	WstFin	.52	1.6	6	58	33½	32⅝	33 +	⅜
15⅛	10⅝	WPacRR n			3	16	12¼	11⅞	12⅛+	¼
12¾	3⅜	Whippny	.20	2.0		17	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
7½	4¼	WhitCbl	.40	6.7	5	8	6	6	6	
7⅜	3⅝	Whitehall			7	22	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
18⅛	2	Wichita	.45t	4.3	40	225	u10⅝	9⅞	10⅝+	½
2⅛	1⅛	WillcxG n			3	24	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
20	8⅜	Wmhous	.60	3.1	13	5	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	⅜
22	10¼	Wincorp	.40	2.2	51	2	18½	18¼	18½+	⅛
3⅛	2	WolfHB	.10e	3.8	9	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
14½	10¼	Wdstrm n	.60	5.7	5	16	10½	10½	10½+	⅛
11½	4¼	WkWear	.40	4.4	6	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
18¾	10	Wrathr	.10e	.6	90	48	18	17⅝	18 +	½
1½	¼	WrightH g				257	1 7-16	1⅜	1⅜	
33⅜	17⅜	Wynnln	.60	2.2	8	31	27½	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
16	11⅛	WymBn	.72	4.8	8	34	15	14⅝	14⅝+	⅜
— X-Y-Z —										
22⅝	11⅛	ZeroCp	.48	2.2	10	28	21⅜	20⅞	21⅜+	¼
16¼	7	Zimmer	.36	4.4	3	38	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	½

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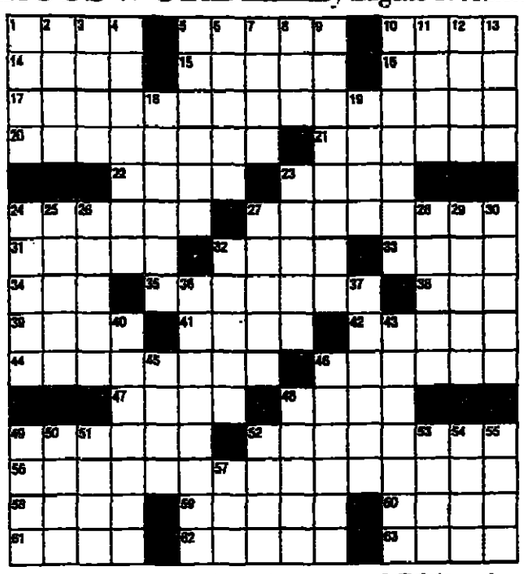
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PAGE 16 & 15 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Shell or scull
5 Deluded
10 Moslem holy man
14 "—— boy!"
15 Lyric poem
16 *Biblical mount*
17 Frolic
20 Troop formations
21 Triple duo
22 Thessaly mountain
23 Name in golf lore
24 Shrewd
27 Leader during the Golden Age of Athens
31 Cafe
32 Smell —— (be suspicious)
33 Clammer's concern
34 Rochet's relative
35 Self-reproach
38 *Pound dog*
39 It might be light
41 Word with hall *or call*
42 Utter
44 Worsted fabric
46 City on the Loire
47 Author of "Critique of Pure Reason"
48 Kind of cracker
49 Quaker
52 *Sensors of a sort*
56 Be frank
58 Crown worn by Osiris
59 Get guns again
60 Kiln
61 Without defects: Abbr.
62 American marten
63 Space org.

DOWN

1 Yonkers Raceway sulky
2 Relating to the ear
3 Author of "The Nazarene"
4 Like some diner orders
5 Overthrow
6 "Once—— time . . ."
7 *Operatic Lily*
8 Dutch commune
9 Eclairs and Napoleons
10 Like some meteorologists' forecasts
11 Athletic event
12 Partner of ready and willing
13 The greatest amount
18 Loose overcoat
19 Prefix meaning half
23 Edward and Norman
24 Like —— in arms
25 These are often stepped on
26 Home of a lama
27 Matter-of-fact language
28 Ennomic
29 Reason out
30 Ancient Chinese
32 Flower spike
36 Editors, often
37 Dodger
40 Percentage of the take
43 Endlessly
45 Author of "The Magic Mountain"
46 "—— for Sergeants"
48 Traffic tie-up
49 Tent part
50 *Network inside each of us*
51 Roman way
52 Whaler of fiction
53 Variable star
54 Fills with dread
55 Province in Sicily
57 "The Old Man and the ——"

Solution to Previous Puzzle

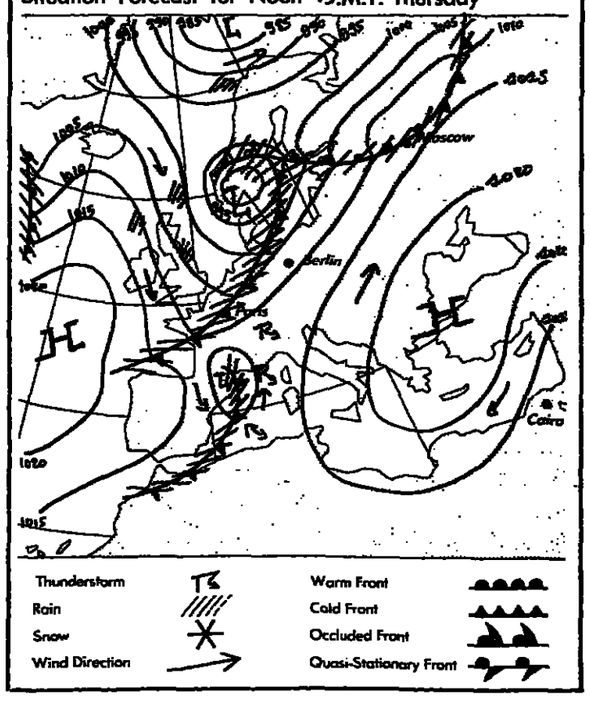
E	S	T		C	A	T	E	R			T	A	M	
S	K	E	W		O	T	H	E	R		M	A	B	E
W	I	N	E		K	O	E	L	S		A	T	T	A
E	N	D	E	A	V	O	R	S		D	R	A	I	N
			P	I	E	T	A		S	E	C	R	E	T
U	N	T	I	D	Y		G	U	L	C	H			
S	E	I	N	E	S		T	R	Y		M	I	D	I
D	I	N	G	S		B	I	N		B	A	T	E	S
A	N	E	W		H	A	M		R	E	J	E	C	T
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S	E	L	L	E	R		D	I	A	L	S			
T	E	A	L	S		M	A	N	D	A	T	I	N	G
E	R	G	O		D	E	N	S	E		J	C	A	N
V	I	E	W		P	A	C	E	R		C	O	M	A
E	E	R		S	T	E	T	S			N	E	T	

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	21	70	Misty	MADRID	23	73	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	18	64	Rain	MIAMI	28	82	Cloudy
ANKARA	26	79	Fair	MILAN	21	70	Misty
ATHENS	26	79	Fair	MONTREAL	7	45	Cloudy
BEIRUT	29	84	Fair	MOSCOW	13	55	Overcast
BELGRADE	25	77	Fair	MUNICH	22	72	Fair
BERLIN	19	66	Rain	NEW YORK	21	70	Fair
BRUSSELS	20	68	Overcast	NICE	23	73	Fair
BUCHAREST	24	75	Cloudy	OSLO	17	63	Fair
BUDAPEST	28	82	Fair	PARIS	22	72	Fair
CASABLANCA	23	73	Overcast	PRAGUE	21	70	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	16	61	Overcast	ROME	28	82	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	25	77	Misty	SOFIA	24	75	Cloudy
DUBLIN	16	61	cloudy	STOCKHOLM	16	61	Fair
EDINBURGH	15	59	Fair	TEHRAN			N.A.
FLORENCE	24	75	misty	TEL AVIV	30	86	Fair
FRANKFURT	22	72	Cloudy	TOKYO	26	79	Overcast
GENEVA	23	73	Misty	TUNIS	32	90	Cloudy
HELSINKI	15	59	Cloudy	VIENNA	26	79	Fair
HOUSTON	25	77	Rain	WARSAW	28	68	Overcast
ISTANBUL	24	75	Fair	WASHINGTON	25	77	Fair
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Overcast	ZURICH	23	73	Fair
LISBON	21	70	Misty				
LONDON	18	64	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	35	95	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Thursday



New Catalogue of Heroic Failures Lists Great Flops of the Century

LONDON, Sept. 19 (UPI) — *Persons who never have done things* well may now take heart. Someone has done them worse.

And someone else has catalogued them in the Book of Heroic Failures, a recent publication that describes with great enthusiasm the most glowing failures of this century.

There is, for example, the least successful film about safety, one made by British Aircraft Corp., in 1976 on the dangers of not wearing protective goggles in factory work. It was so gory that a welder fell off his chair in fright and had to have seven stitches in his head and another 13 persons fainted and had to be helped out.

The least successful Alcoholics Anonymous meeting was held in Belfast in 1974 and ended in a cloakroom brawl after £385 ($847) had been spent at the bar.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



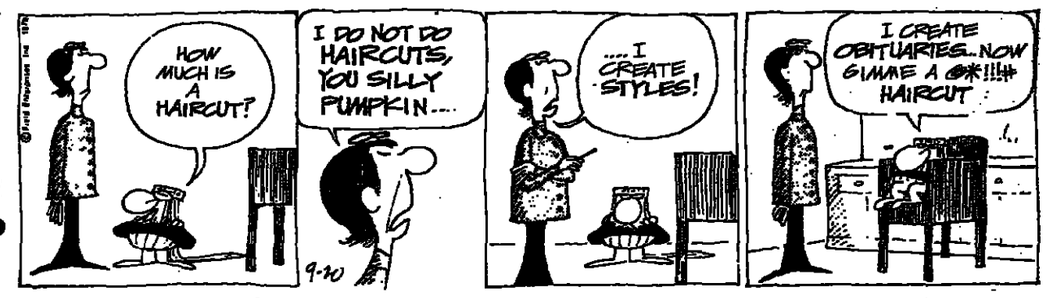
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, *one letter to each square, to form* four ordinary words.

KOLEY

CIROU

SMUTTO

KINIBI



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CHAMP DELVE ARTERY BRIDGE
Answer: What the telegraph could have been when it was first invented—A "GREAT HELP"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE SECRETARY
Martin Bormann — The Man Who Manipulated H

By Jochen von Lang. Translated from the German by Christa Armstrong and Peter White. Random House. 430 pp. $15.95.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

THE NAMES of the functionaries and fellow criminals around Hitler begin to fade in the mists of memory, obscured by current crimes in countries with dictators. Who was convicted at the Nuremberg trials after the war? Who disappeared and was tried in absentia? Who is still known to live under the protection of some sympathetic South American regime — saved from extradition because the statute of limitations has run out in Germany?

In a well-translated book that first appeared in Germany a few years ago, we have a chance to meet the most obedient servant in Hitler's entourage, Martin Bormann. He was tried and condemned to death in absentia at Nuremberg — but where was he and, more important, who was he? Reports placed him in Argentina, Chile and Brazil — countries where SS men had found haven.

Jochen von Lang, author of "The Secretary," tracked the rumors and concluded that Bormann had died in May, 1945, in the final days of the Third Reich, not far from Hitler's bunker in Berlin. An eerie archeological "dig" for his remains began in 1965, but nothing was discovered. Then a second effort was made in 1972. Apparently the right corpse was found where eyewitnesses had placed it right after the war. The author, an editor of the German newsmagazine Stern, traced Bormann's dental charts and also consulted military physicians. The medical records and the remains matched. Von Lang's feat as an investigative journalist was outstanding.

With a touch of reportorial irony, he notes: "For the time being, the secretary to the Fuehrer reposes in a cardboard box in the vault of the Frankfurt Public Prosecutor's Office."

The detective-story aspect of the book is told in a conventional manner; it is far less interesting than the details of Bormann's life. The author delineates the trivia of a chief clerk's activities under Hitler — the papers that were pushed, the office politics, the efforts to please the boss with gifts of stolen art and real estate. The rivals for Hitler's attention were elbowed out of the way — the author keeps repeating the word elbow — by Bormann.

However, even Hitlerian trivia can make dull reading. "The Secretary" does not offer enough new material, measured against all that has already been written about the Third Reich.

What the author's research for this book underscores, by extension, is the brilliance of the late Hannah Arendt's subtitle in her book "Eichmann in Jerusalem: A Report on the Banality of Evil." Pondering that phrase or even its philosophical reverse — the evil of banality — one can better understand how the Third Reich operated its levers by the use of good mechanics, opportunistic professionals, militarists seeking glory without responsibility, and business cartels fueling the war machine with slave labor.

Von Lang shows that Bormann was a bootlicker and a boor. He had once been convicted of manslaughter. The Brown Shirts gave him credentials as a manager and manipulator. He was always at Hitler's side, obeying orders without question. The author calls him "the indispensable assistant, the sly instigator of policy, the executor of both details and dirty work." As a bureaucrat, he even took casual remarks made by Hitler and converted them into "laws, decrees and orders, buttressed by files, secret reports and denunciations."

Bormann's physical appearance was the opposite of the blond Nordic of the propaganda posters. He was a short, double-chinned, pot-bellied man in jackboots — more an idealization than, in fact, the palace guard around the Fuehrer. Next, he married upward to an important party official's daughter — and then turned her into a baby-making machine. The contempt shown for women in the Third Reich is worthy of further study. Two elemental facts are here.

Finally, on the atrocities, the author shows how Bormann and his cohorts received verbal orders from Hitler about the extermination camps and put them into effect. The British historian, David Irving, has made a big point of the fact that no specific document exists signed by Hitler himself ordering the Holocaust; but the German author of this book points out that Hitler was too clever to commit the deed to orders to writing. There is no doubt left here that he issued the orders through the Bormanns of the Third Reich, to exterminate the Jews and others.

Calling Martin Bormann, the subtitle of this book "The Man Who Manipulated Hitler" is an unnecessary exaggeration. As for Bormann, one can turn to Hannah Arendt's epigraph for her book on the Eichmann trial, which she quotes Bertolt Brecht: "Oh Germany —/ Hear the speeches that ring from your one laughs./ But whoever sees reaches for his knife."

Herbert Mitgang wrote this for The New York Times.

Diary Entries Reveal Feelin Of Eisenhowe

HOUSTON, Sept. 19 (NY In secret parts of a wartime that were supposed to have be stroyed, Dwight D. Eisen characterized Douglas Mac as a "baby," and an "uncerta tor" who "likes his boot lic the Houston Chronicle has re in two copyrighted articles.

In the diary, according t newspaper, Eisenhower m 1942 also described Adm. Er King, who had become comm of the United States fleet as War II began, as an "arb stubborn type" and a "menta ly." One way to help win th Eisenhower is reported to have ten in the diary, was "to get one to shoot King." King is the Chief of Naval Operation Navy's highest-ranking office

Francis Loewenheim, a pro of history at Rice University, in the Chronicle that he disc the 22-page typescript of th pressed sections of the diar manila envelope, among th president's other personal pa the Eisenhower library at A Kan.

When the suppressed secti the diary reportedly were wri early 1942, Eisenhower was as a senior staff officer in the tions divisions of the War D ment. In that position, Loew wrote, Eisenhower was clos volved with operations in th East, where MacArthur wa manding U.S. forces during t of the Philippines to the Japa

BRIDGE — By Alan Tr

SOONER or later, but more likely later, nearly all players have the delightful experience of bringing home a hopeless contract by a mixture of skillfull play and defensive error. Sooner or later, all players, have the less delightful experience of defending in such as scenario.

This is more likely to happen, of course, when the declarer is expert and the defenders are less experienced, but it had been known to happen under quite different circumstances. Consider, for example, the diagramed deal.

If North-South had been permitted to use their relays, they would probably have put on the brakes short of game, notwithstanding the light opening bid of one heart. As it was, they staggered into a precarious four-heart contract, a result for which North was surely to blame. A bid of two no-trump instead of the jump preference to three hearts would have allowed the partn to come rest in a fair contract

After the normal lead spade king, South would ha one sure loser in each su West chose to lead a trum one of the sure defensive tric appeared. Even so, South long way from 10 tricks. He low from dummy, captur queen with the ace, and led t gleton diamond.

East took the queen with t and shifted to the spade ten was too late. The 2-Q-A played, and South ruffed mond. He crossed to the hea and ruffed another diamond ing down the ace. His hea removed the missing trump the position was this:

NORTH
♠975
♡—
◇J
♣A8

WEST
♠K843
♡—
◇—
♣K5

EAST
♠—
♡—
◇97
♣J1072

SOUTH
♠6
♡—
◇—
♣Q9842

When the spade six wa West did the best he could by ing. South overtook with the and cashed the diamond jac the club ace.

West saw doom impending was given the lead with th king, he would have to give di a spade trick at the finish. He fore unblocked with the kin South now had the club qu his 10th trick.

NORTH
♠A9753
♡J6
◇QJ86
♣A6

WEST
♠KQ862
♡1053
◇A104
♣K5

EAST
♠10
♡Q72
◇K8752
♣J1072

SOUTH (D)
♠J4
♡AK984
◇3
♣Q9842

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♡	1♠	Dbl.	1N.T.
2♣	Pass	3♡	Pass
4♡	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the 4-heart three.

هكذا من الأصل

مكذا من الاصل



Gordie Howe

...e's Return ...HL Unsure ...r Dizziness

...ORD, Conn., Sept. 19 ... Dizzy spells could pre... ...ie Howe from return... ...he National Hockey ...th the expansion Hart... ...lers this season, team ...a said.

... Don Blackburn and ...doctor, Vincent Turco, ...e, 51, began experienc... ...dizziness late last sea... ...i said tests had been ...i recently and Howe ...review the results and ...ether to continue his ...reer.

...res me a lot," Howe ... the doctors say I ... play, I guess I can't." ...ctor said the dizziness ... related" to a fractured ...ve suffered while play... ...e Detroit Red Wings ... 25 years in the NHL ... moved to the World ...ssociation.

...st gets the spell when ...o one side," the doctor ...s not something that ...n lose consciousness or ... like that. It's not some...'s getting progressively ...'s very minimal and ... It only occurs when ...ng."

... who played six seasons ...HA after joining the ... Aeros in 1973, has ...st valuable player in ...NHL and the WHA. In ... the veteran center ... the same team with his ...ark and Marty. The ...make their regular sea...st in the NHL next.

Stargell's Homer Beats Expos, 5-3

MONTREAL, Sept. 19 (UPI) — Willie Stargell hit a two-run homer in the 11th inning here last night to give the Pittsburgh Pirates a 5-3 victory over Montreal that increased their lead over the second-place Expos to two games in the National League East.

The game was twice delayed by rain, the second time for two hours and 54 minutes after the fifth inning.

In the 11th, Mike Easler, pinch hitting for winning reliever Grant Jackson, led off with a single and was replaced by pinch runner Alberto Lois. Stargell, a mainstay in the Pirates' lineup for 18 years, then hit his 29th homer off reliever Dale Murray to give the Pirates a two-game sweep of the series.

The game was played under protest by Montreal's manager, Dick Williams, who argued that after the first rain delay — which lasted nine minutes in the bottom of the fifth inning — the umpires started the game while it was still raining.

The Pirates scored three runs in the first inning, aided by two Montreal errors. Omar Moreno and Tim Foli led off with singles against Bill Lee and Dave Parker hit into a fielder's choice before Bill Robinson singled to center to score Moreno. When center fielder Andre Dawson failed to pick up the ball cleanly, Parker scored from first for the second run. Stargell was safe on third baseman Larry Parrish's error and, after Robinson stole third, Bill Madlock hit a run-scoring single.

Montreal scored twice in the third on consecutive doubles by Rodney Scott and Lee off starter Bruce Kison. Lee went to third on right fielder Parker's error and scored on Warren Cromartie's sacrifice fly.

After the second rain delay, the Expos tied it, 3-3, in the bottom of the sixth. Tony Perez singled, was sacrificed to second by Gary Carter and scored on a single by Parrish.

The game was played before a crowd of 56,976, bringing the attendance for the two-game series to 111,585.

Cubs 2, Mets 0
Cubs 2, Mets 1

In New York, Dave Kingman drove in the winning runs in both games and Bruce Sutter saved both ends of a 2-0, 2-1 doubleheader sweep of New York by Chicago. Kingman's two-run single in the third inning enabled Rick Reuschel (18-10) to post the triumph in the opener. Sutter saved the 11-inning nightcap for Dick Tidrow (11-4). The two saves raised Sutter's total to 37 for the season, tying the National League record.

Giants 3, Reds 1

In San Francisco, Darrell Evans collected three singles to help San Francisco beat Cincinnati, 3-1. Despite the loss, first-place Cincinnati stayed 1½ games ahead of Houston in the National League's West.

Padres 4, Astros 0

In San Diego, Jay Johnstone drove in two runs with two singles and Eric Rasmussen pitched a six-hit shutout as San Diego defeated Houston, 4-0.

Phillies 5, Cardinals 3

In St. Louis, pinchhitter Greg Gross delivered a 10th-inning sacrifice fly to score Manny Trillo and Garry Maddox followed with an RBI single to give Philadelphia a 5-3 victory over St. Louis.

Dodgers 6, Braves 1

In Los Angeles, Jerry Reuss pitched a four-hitter and Steve Garvey reached the 100 RBI mark for the third consecutive year as Los Angeles defeated Atlanta, 6-1.

Transactions

BASEBALL
National League
NEW YORK METS—Acquired Ed Lynch, pitcher, from the Texas Rangers to complete an earlier trade that sent Willie Montanez to Texas.
BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
BOSTON CELTICS—Waived Curtis Rowe, forward.
LOS ANGELES LAKERS—Cut Walter Daniels, guard, and Dowan Scott, forward-center.
NEW YORK KNICKS—Released Wesley Cox, forward, and Mo Layton, guard.
PHOENIX SUNS—Released Dule Krstulovic, forward.
UTAH JAZZ—Waived Wolf Perry, guard.
FOOTBALL
National Football League
SEATTLE SEAHAWKS—Placed Louis Bullard, offensive tackle, on the injured reserve list. Signed Jeff Sevy, offensive lineman.

...e Injury Costs SMU ...ding College Passer

By Gordon S. White Jr.

...ORK, Sept. 19 (NYT) — ... the Southern Methodist ...quarterback who was on ...becoming the first major ...yer to pass for more than ...in his career, underwent ...ry Sunday morning and ...he remaining nine games ...r season.

...foot-3-inch native of ...Tex., was injured late in ...d quarter in a game ...xas Christian University ...orth on Saturday night ...d a torn collateral liga...s left knee and was oper... Baylor Hospital in Dallas ...ter. SMU beat TCU, 27-... Southwest Conference ...ch was scoreless at the ...rd's injury.

...s hurt when one of his ..., attempting to provide ...ection, blocked a TCU ...but knocked him onto ...leg, which was planted ...he turf.

...o led the nation last sea...,007 yards passing on 224 completions, had a career total of 5,288 yards in 24 games. He passed for 2,064 yards as a freshman in 1977 and had 217 yards in two games this season.

Had he been able to equal his freshman performance this season and next, he would have surpassed the National Collegiate Athletic Association record of 7,818 passing yards, set by Jack Thompson of Washington State from 1975 through 1978. Ford might even have reached the 10,000-yard mark.

Ford was the cornerstone of a new enthusiasm, called Mustang Mania, at SMU. For two years he was virtually the entire Mustang attack, but the team was losing more than winning.

Meyer and his staff recruited some outstanding freshman running backs this season. Eric Dickerson, the most notable of these freshmen, was also injured Saturday night but is expected back this week. However, SMU also lost its strong safety, Blaine Smith, who suffered a broken right foot against TCU.



Associated Press

Carney Lansford of the California Angels slides home with a run against the Kansas City Royals in the first inning as Darrell Porter is late with the tag.

Playing the Horses Back When

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (NYT) — George W. Ross lives in St. Croix in the Virgin Islands and has a summer hideout in North Falmouth, Mass. But before World War II he was in Chicago working for Emil Denemark, whose name will ring a bell with horseplayers over 50 and a whole generation of Chicago cops.

"There were two brothers," Ross writes, "both jockeys, Georgie and Johnny Oros. Their father owned a few cheap horses and one was a rather sore-going and unpredictable beast named Arched. Old Man Oros had given me a couple of bum tips at Hawthorne and Arlington and in the closing week at Hawthorne he told me they were going to collect shipping money with Arched in a weak field at nine furlongs. I threw good money after bad and lost again.

"In early December I was in New York for a sales meeting and a friend named Charlie Brodby, who was an heir to the Ballantine beer money, invited me to fly to Florida in his plane for Christmas. This was either 1939 or 1940.

The Big Day

"I went, and we gravitated to the friendly confines of Tropical Park. The first familiar face I saw there belonged to Johnny Oros. After apologies for my loss on Arched, he showed me on the program that the horse was entered in the eighth race and he would be the rider. The mud was six inches deep, and it seemed if ever Arched should win, this was the day. Charlie and I decided to bet $200 apiece.

"Unfortunately, we made some bad investments so that when the eighth race came up we had cooled off considerably. I had some trouble getting Brodby to put up $100, which I matched. The distance was a mile and three-sixteenths. Arched started ninth in a field of nine and held that position for the first mile. By then I was watching what appeared to be a three-horse blanket finish when one mud-coated horse flew by almost at the outside rail and won going away. It was Arched and he paid a mutuel of $89.60 for $2.

"It was my first big win and we had a roaring good time and followed it up with a trip to the Fair Grounds at New Orleans, where we backed an inconsistent speedster named Liberty Flight. From this meeting we realized about $2,500 and went on to Oaklawn at Hot Springs, Ark.

"By this time I had blown my job with Emil Denemark of Chicago but I ran into Mrs. Denemark, who owned a fast but faint-hearted filly named Court Dance. Mrs. D didn't realize I was no longer a trusted employee, and touted me on Court Dance, who won at 33 to 1. It took me nearly a year to return all that money to its rightful owners, and it was the end of me as a big bettor.

"Denemark had several enterprises in the Chicago area and one was the distributorship for Cadillac, Oldsmobile and Pontiac, where I had been employed before my sabbatical at the race tracks. Soon after going to work there, I had noticed two rather puzzling things.

"One was that the body shop had no windows and was always locked and guarded. On many occasions big black Cadillacs all shot up with bullet holes were rushed inside. We used to see Ralph (Bottles) Capone, Frank Nitti, Jake Guzik, Paul Ricci and others go into the office but no one ever discussed it.

"The other curious thing was that all the other sales personnel around me got an orange card with their paycheck every week and I didn't get one, so I asked the sales manager why. He asked, 'How long have you been with us?' and I told him just over a year. He then explained that Mrs. Denemark owned the most active betting stable in the country and that older and trusted employees received a list of horses that were recommended for the following week.

"From then on I received a card. I was instructed which bookies to favor, and none others. One of my fellow salesmen found he could get better odds from another bookmaker. Within a week his desk was cleaned out and he was gone.

"I was drawing $35 a week plus commissions and my winnings on the horses. Incidentally, the only horses ever on the card belonged to Mrs. D or Rocky Pellagrino at Suffolk or Narragansett, and occasionally a plater trained by H. Guy Bedwell in Maryland.

"I was living beyond my means and saw a job advertised by a check-cashing agency for evening work from 7 to 12. I applied. The job paid $50 a week but a permit to carry a gun and a bond were required, because I would have to carry large sums from one agency to another.

"I went to police headquarters for the pistol permit, and when the desk sergeant asked me where I worked he almost had a stroke when I told him Denemark's. He consulted the lieutenant and I was told to come back the next day.

"That afternoon the sales manager came to me as white as a sheet. 'What have you done?' he asked. 'Mr. Denemark himself wants you in his office at once.' I had never met my employer, and when I went into his inner sanctum he was very pleasant, offered me a cigar and asked me to be seated. 'Why do you feel you need to carry a gun?' he asked. I explained, and he told me no one in his employ was permitted to own or carry a gun.

"He said that if I needed more money I should have come to him. They raised my pay by $25 and increased my commissions and he told me to keep good company and live within my means.

"After my splurge at the tracks I went back and apologized and was hired back. I was in the Naval Reserve, and when I was called up in 1941 he called me into his office and told me the firm would pay the difference between my Navy pay and my present income. They did, for more than four years. I also received boxes of chocolates, biscuits and bottles of whisky. No one else could get booze smuggled in, but somehow this always arrived safely.

"After the war I went back and thanked Mr. Denemark but told him I did not think I would feel comfortable coming back. To my surprise, he said he understood perfectly but if I ever needed a friend I should call on him. All in all, it was one of the weirdest experiences of my life."

O'Brien Ruling Of 3 Clippers Angers Walton

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 19 (UPI) — Center Bill Walton, terming basketball commissioner Larry O'Brien's ruling in his compensation case a "real setback," said it amounts to an undeserved punishment for the San Diego Clippers.

"I've worked hard all my life to become a championship basketball player and one of the reasons why I came to San Diego was the personnel here," Walton said during a break in training camp yesterday.

"I just don't think it's fair to punish myself or the San Diego Clippers by stripping the club of so many of its fine players."

Walton, the league's most valuable player for 1977-78, became a free agent and signed a seven-year contract with San Diego in May after missing last season with a foot injury.

O'Brien ruled yesterday that the Clippers must send forward Kermit Washington, center Kevin Kunnert, guard Randy Smith and their first choice in the 1980 collegiate draft to Portland as payment for Walton. The commissioner, however, gave San Diego an option: it may keep Smith by paying Portland $350,000 and a 1982 first-round choice.

Washington, 28, joined the Clippers last season after spending five years with Los Angeles and Boston. With San Diego, he averaged 11.3 points and led the club in rebounding with a 9.8 average.

Kunnert, 27, is a six-year NBA veteran and played with Buffalo and Houston before going to San Diego. With the Clippers, he averaged 6.5 points and 7.0 rebounds a game last season.

Smith, 30, has played eight seasons in the league — the first seven with Buffalo before the franchise was transferred to San Diego last season. He has an 18.7 career scoring average and has played in 595 consecutive games, the longest streak by any current player.

Ireland Bans A Rugby Tour By South Africa

DUBLIN, Sept. 19 (UPI) — The government announced yesterday that it was banning a South African multi-racial rugby team from playing in Ireland.

A government statement said the players of the Barbarian team, scheduled to visit Ireland in two weeks, would be refused entry. The French government recently acted to ban a similar South African rugby tour of France, but the British government has not yet banned the British part of the Barbarians' tour.

Angels Pad Lead Over Royals, 6-4

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 19 (UPI) — The California Angels took advantage of first-inning wildness by Rich Gale to score four runs here last night and increased their lead in the American League West to three games over Kansas City with a 6-4 victory over the Royals.

Gale, making his first start since Sept. 1, opened the game by walking Rod Carew and Carney Lansford on nine pitches. After a visit to the mound by Kansas City's manager, Whitey Herzog, Gale allowed a run-scoring single to Dan Ford, a sacrifice fly to Don Baylor and an RBI double to Willie Aikens to stake California to a 3-0 lead.

Marty Pattin relieved and allowed a run-scoring single to Bobby Grich, his first RBI in 10 games.

California collected its final two runs in the sixth on a triple by Baylor and a single by Willie Davis, his first RBI since April 28, and a bases-loaded sacrifice fly by Jimmy Anderson.

Kansas City scored its first run in the third after an infield single by George Brett, who stole second and came all the way around when shortstop Anderson misplayed the throw on the play by catcher Brian Downing. The Royals added a run in the seventh on doubles by Amos Otis and Darrell Porter and Porter singled home the Royals' final two runs in the ninth.

The Angels' victory ended a three-game losing streak.

Indians 16, Yankees 3

In Cleveland, Cliff Johnson and Toby Harrah each hit two home runs, combining for nine runs batted in and leading Cleveland to a 16-3 rout of New York.

Tigers 2, Orioles 1

In Detroit, Ron LeFlore hit a homer and drove in both runs to back the combined four-hit pitching of Dan Petry and Aurelio Lopez as Detroit defeated Mike Flanagan and Baltimore, 2-1.

White Sox 1, Twins 0

In Chicago, Ken Kravec pitched a no-hitter for seven innings then settled for a three-hitter and Thad Bosley singled in the winning run in the 10th inning to give Chicago a 1-0 victory over Minnesota.

Red Sox 8, Blue Jays 3

In Toronto, Boston scored four runs in the fourth inning, three on Dwight Evans' 20th home run of the season, and Jim Rice added a two-run double in the seventh to defeat Toronto, 8-3.

Brewers 7, Mariners 6

In Seattle, Paul Molitor's two-out single in the eighth inning scored Sixto Lezcano, who opened the inning with a double, and lifted Milwaukee past Seattle, 7-6.

Rangers 9, A's 5

In Oakland, Calif., Al Oliver drove in three runs, scored twice and collected four hits, leading Texas to a 9-5 victory over Oakland before 750 fans, the second fewest in the franchise's history.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE
East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	98	51	.658	—
Milwaukee	89	62	.589	10
Boston	84	65	.564	14
New York	80	69	.537	18
Detroit	81	70	.536	18
Cleveland	77	74	.510	22
Toronto	50	101	.331	49

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	82	69	.543	—
Kansas City	79	72	.523	3
Minnesota	78	73	.517	4
Texas	76	76	.500	6½
Chicago	66	84	.440	15½
Seattle	63	89	.414	19½
Oakland	5r	100	.342	30½

NATIONAL LEAGUE
East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	90	58	.608	—
Montreal	87	59	.596	2
St. Louis	78	70	.527	12
Philadelphia	78	72	.520	13
Chicago	76	73	.510	14½
New York	56	91	.381	33½

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	85	66	.563	—
Houston	83	67	.553	1½
Los Angeles	73	78	.483	12
San Francisco	68	84	.447	17½
San Diego	62	88	.417	22
Atlanta	59	90	.396	25

Padres Reject Offer by Perry To Rejoin Team

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 19 (AP) — Gaylord Perry wanted to rejoin the San Diego Padres this week and pitch four more times before the end of the baseball season but he was turned down by the baseball team's management.

Perry, the National League's Cy Young Award in 1978, left for his farm in North Carolina Sept. 4 after saying he would like to be traded to the Texas Rangers. He turned 41 years old last week.

The Padres' president, Ballard Smith, said he had rejected Perry's offer after discussing it with the team's owner, Ray Kroc, general manager, Bob Fontaine, and manager, Roger Craig.

"We decided it wouldn't be in the best interest of the team if we let him return," Smith said. "We can't allow any player to come and go as he pleases."

Perry, who had a 21-6 record in 1978, was 12-11 this season for the Padres.

Tuesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston 000 410 300—8 10 2
Toronto 000 210 000—3 7 3
Torrez and O'Berry; Huffman, Luebber (7), Jefferson (7) and Cerone. W—Torrez, 15-12. L—Huffman, 6-16. HR—Boston, Evans (20).

New York 000 000 300— 3 6 2
Cleveland 301 030 01x—16 16 0
Mirabella, Anderson (1), Kammeyer (4), Hood (4), Kaat (7) and Robinson; Paxton, Whitol (8), Cruz (9) and Alexander. W—Paxton, 8-7. L—Mirabella, 0-4. HRs—New York, Gamble (14). Cleveland, Harrah 2 (19), C.Johnson 2 (15), Cox (4).

Baltimore 000 000 010—1 4 1
Detroit 001 000 10x—2 7 0
Flanagan and Dempsey, Skaggs (8); Petry, Lopez (8) and Parrish. W—Petry, 6-5. L—Flanagan, 22-8. HRs—Baltimore, DeCinces (15). Detroit, LeFlore (6).

Minnesota 000 000 000 0—0 3 1
Chicago 000 000 000 1—1 12 0
(10 innings)
Goltz and Wynegar; Kravec and Foley. W—Kravec, 13-13. L—Goltz, 14-12.

California 400 002 000—6 8 1
Kansas City 001 000 102—4 13 1
Frost, Montague (9) and Downing; Gale, Pattin (1), Martin (6) and Porter. W—Frost, 15-9. L—Gale, 9-10.

Texas 003 021 003—9 13 1
Oakland 200 000 003—5 10 2
Jenkins, Lyle (9) and Sundberg; McCatty, Heaverlo (9) and Newman. W—Jenkins, 11-10. L—McCatty, 15-13. HR—Oakland, Revering (18).

Milwaukee 020 103 010—7 9 1
Seattle 150 000 000—6 11 1
Mitchell, Augustine (2), Castro (9) and Martinez; Branch, Stein (6), Rawley (7) and Stinson. W—Augustine, 7-6. L—Rawley, 5-8. HRs—Milwaukee, Gantner (2). Seattle, Bochte (15).

NATIONAL LEAGUE
First Game

Chicago 002 000 000—2 4 0
New York 000 000 000—0 4 1
Reuschel, Sutter (8) and Foote; Pacella, R.Jackson (7), Reardon (9) and Stearns. W—Reuschel, 18-10. L—Pacella, 0-1.

Second Game

Chicago 000 100 000 01—2 7 2
New York 000 001 000 00—1 4 0
(11 innings)
Caudill, Tidrow (7), Sutter (11) and Kimm, Blackwell (10); Berenguer, Glynn (7), Allen (9) and Trevino. W—Tidrow, 11-4. L—Allen, 4-10.

Houston 000 000 000—0 6 1
San Diego 000 102 10x—4 9 1
Williams, Niemann (6), LaCorte (7), Sambito (8) and Pujols; Rasmussen and Fahey. W—Rasmussen, 5-9. L—Williams, 4-6.

Philadelphia 000 012 000 2—5 11 0
St. Louis 000 120 000 0—3 6 0
(10 innings)
Noles, Saucier (6), McGraw (9) and Moreland; Thomas, Urrea (6), O'Brien (10) and Simmons. W—McGraw, 4-3. L—O'Brien, 1-1.

Atlanta 000 100 000—1 4 0
Los Angeles 000 030 21x—6 12 0
Solomon, B.McLaughlin (7), J.McLaughlin (8) and Benedict; Reuss and Ferguson, Oates (8). W—Reuss, 7-13. L—Solomon, 6-13. HR—Atlanta, Horner (28).

Cincinnati 000 000 001—1 6 0
San Francisco 101 001 00x—3 8 0
Pastore, Soto (7), Bair (8) and Bench; Whitson, Minton (9) and Littlejohn. W—Whitson, 7-10. L—Pastore, 4-7. HR—Cincinnati, Bench (21).

Pittsburgh 300 000 000 02—5 10 2
Montreal 002 001 000 00—3 8 2
(11 innings)
Kison, Romo (6), Tekulve (8), Jackson (9), Roberts (11) and Nicosia, Ott (9); Lee, Fryman (8), Murray (10) and Carter. W—Jackson, 8-4. L—Murray, 4-9. HR—Pittsburgh, Stargell (29).



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(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

Should Carter Run Against Kennedy?

WASHINGTON — Things happen very fast in Washington.

A few months ago everyone was asking: "Will Teddy Kennedy run in 1980?"

Now people want to know: "Will Jimmy Carter run in 1980?"

At the moment it is very hard to predict. There has been a great deal of pressure on Carter to run, particularly by members of his staff. But insiders say he is reluctant at this time to announce his candidacy.



Buchwald

Carter has told friends, "If I challenge Kennedy in 1980 I could split the party. Besides, there are many family considerations that I have to resolve."

One is whether his wife Rosalynn wants Jimmy to run for president. Intimates say that Rosalynn, who has never enjoyed the give and take of national politics, would prefer that Jimmy go back into the U.S. Navy. Most of Carter's Annapolis classmates are admirals now, and Rosalynn is sure that if Jimmy would reapply for his commission he would earn his flag rank in no time.

On the other hand, some friends say that Rosalynn enjoys being First Lady and much prefers the East Wing of the White House to the Grand Ballroom of the Carter Peanut Warehouse in Plains.

* * *

Another family consideration that Jimmy is seriously weighing is whether, by not running, he'll have to take his daughter Amy out of the District of Columbia's school system. One of the reasons Jimmy gave for wanting to be president is that he had heard the D.C. school system was so much better than the one in Americus, Ga.

A third family consideration Jimmy has to face up to is how his brother Billy will feel about him running for another term.

Billy has always been shy by nature and hated the limelight, and he has never cottoned to his brother being president of the United States. He was once overheard to tell Jimmy: "I'll be glad when you're out of the White House so I can get back to tending my gas station. Everyone who owns a station has been making a mint. But not me. Every time I want to go to work I get called in front of a grand jury. If you cared anything for me you'd chuck it all and get the feds and press off my back."

The most important factor in Jimmy's decision will be how his mother feels about him running for president. Miss Lillian has yet to indicate if she will give her permission or not.

* * *

"I've tried to give Jimmy a good upbringing and teach him right from wrong," she told the Muppets on television the other night. "But the trouble with being president of the United States is that you don't know what is right or wrong. When you think you're doing right, the public says you're doing wrong. And when you're doing wrong, the public says you're doing right. I've never stood in the way of my children. So if Jimmy wants to run for president it's my duty as his mother to support him, even if it's difficult to explain to my friends whose sons are all successful in their own fields. On the other hand, if he wants to buy a cooperative apartment on Fifth Avenue in New York City, I'll go along with that too."

Most of the pressure on Carter is coming from his close advisers who keep telling him, "Some people will say it's unfair of you to challenge an incumbent senator from Massachusetts when he decides he wants to be president. But these are not ordinary times and the country needs leadership. You're the only one who can do it after what we've gone through for the past three years."

Pretty soon Jimmy Carter will have to make the hardest decision of his life. Will he enter the presidential sweepstakes and risk splitting his own party by challenging Kennedy? Or will he bow out and wait another four years to run, when the Democratic nomination would be his for the asking?

Mint Truck Deposits Coins on U.S. Road

FERNLEY, Nev., Sept. 19 (AP) — A short stretch of highway here was covered with money yesterday after a truck from the U.S. Mint in Denver spilled part of its load.

Police said that the truck was hauling $800,000 worth of 25-cent pieces when the driver fell asleep. The vehicle hit a parked truck, ripping open the side of the trailer. Out poured the quarters. Federal authorities collected 300 bags from the First National Bank of Nevada, and local students helped officers sweep up the change.

The Roar of the Crowd

Of Performers and Mass Hysteria

By John Rockwell

"Despise him?" I said. I'm certain my voice reflected my great incredulity. "But you don't understand at all. Not at all! He may be the only fame I'll ever have!"

— Frederick Exley, "A Fan's Notes"

NEW YORK (NYT) — The hero of Frederick Exley's novel is talking about Frank Gifford, the former New York Giants football player. But the phenomenon of certain public figures evoking extraordinary adulation from their fans crosses over into entertainment, politics and indeed all forms of public life. In every field there are figures who evoke a response that transcends even warm applause — performers who walk on stage and manage to generate a kind of mass hysteria, sometimes even before they perform.

Liza Minnelli can be such a performer. During her run at Carnegie Hall that ended last week, the applause, cheers and screams were reportedly of a magnitude unusual even for her. Her own reaction was typical. "I really like people," she said in an interview later. "Otherwise, it would scare me to death. You walk out and people roar at you — you're gonna jump! Unless you know it's fun, a part of being alive."

But after the applause has faded, it becomes interesting to speculate a bit about this sort of mega-response some stars evoke. Are there shared characteristics among such performers? Can the varying sorts of hysteria different performers elicit be compared and described? What sort of person is likely to be a compulsive, demonstrative fan? And is this sort of behavior really an artistic response, or is it better considered as symptomatic of social or psychological ills?

Minnelli herself, when quizzed about what sort of performer generates such enthusiasm, suggests that it may be some combination of strength and vulnerability that the audience perceives. "Someone said to me after opening night, 'I think I know what it is. You give everybody hope.' I said, 'That's terrific, but what are you talking about? What does that mean?' And they said, 'The fact that you like what you're doing, and that it shows. You just stand up and do it. It's everything positive that people want to hear.' Mama" — Judy Garland — "and Piaf were very frail and vulnerable. With me, it's like, 'Come on let's go!' I think everybody likes to see people who enjoy what they're doing."

Sense of Vulnerability

But for all her self-image as a sort of energetic, latter-day cheerleader, Miss Minnelli clearly owes a significant part of her appeal to her own sense of vulnerability beneath all the razz-ma-tazz. She is, afer all, the sort of performer who bursts into tears at any excuse, and as such she very palpably recalls her mother. It would seem a safe generalization that most of the artists and public figures who elicit mass adulation mix a lonely grandeur with a sometimes perilous vulnerability.

That was certainly true for Judy Garland and Edith Piaf; it's the very hallmark of the cabaret tradition of which Minnelli is the contemporary epitome. But it was also true for the young Frank Sinatra, for the Beatles and even for the aging Elvis Presley. In fact, the audience's very perception of weakness may heighten the appeal. Murray Eiland Jr., a psychiatrist and longtime opera buff, suggests that many especially idolized performers are known to have severe personal problems, and the realization of their vulnerablity makes their fans rally to their support.

Conversely, a recognized superstar like Mick Jagger of the Rolling Stones may thrill his fans, but his relative lack of vulnerability tends to preclude this sort of intensely personal response. And it is just that sense of a personal bond between fan and performer that defines this sort of relationship.

Performers respond to such an outpouring of apparent love in different ways. Minnelli thinks it was a sustaining force for her mother, rather than something that hastened her collapse. In her own case, she regards it as a challenge. "First of all you think, 'Wow, how terrific.' Then you think, 'I've gotta live up to this. I better be good. I like coming through. It's fun.'" Other performers, such as Linda Ronstadt, are daunted by the roar of the crowd, and feel alienated and frightened by it.

Performers and Records

Minnelli, speculating on her own experience, thinks that performers who have established their reputation in live performance as she has, are likely to win a more fervent response from a concert audience than those who are best known through their record sales. This is certainly true in rock with a performer like Bruce Springsteen. But the Beatles became known to their U.S. fans first through their records, and their concert tours in the mid-1960s were such exercises in mass hysteria that they had no chance to prove themselves as effective concert performers.

It seems perilous to try to isolate such hysteria by age or cultural sub-group. It has become a cliche, for instance, to suggest parallels between a boisterous response to certain performers and the homosexual community. Minnelli, Bette Midler and others have a partly homosexual audience, and the sort of screaming that some opera singers provoke seems similarly fueled.

It is tempting to think of such response as a tendency in the less serious arts, but as the reference above to opera indicates, that is not true — as any attendee in the glory days of the love affair between New York and Sir Georg Solti can attest, or any observer of sports or politics. Extreme emotion is a common with many non-Western art forms, as proven vividly a couple of years ago by the frenzied Sufi Moslems banging their heads bloody against the edge of the Carnegie Hall stage at a concert of Qawwali music from Pakistan.

All of these are mass events, however. Compulsions about a particular star remain private until they are unleashed in a situation in which the fan feels supported by his peers. As Eiland puts it: "If a person is watching someone on TV, he isn't likely to get up and scream and stomp around there. There's a kind of group consensus as to what is allowed."

Eiland stresses that the response to the performer focuses on the artist's person rather than on anything he or she may actually do on stage. That would explain the way in which fading opera stars, singers who have long since passed their peak, are still cheered deliriously. The fascination may have been awaked by the singer's art, but has long since been transferred to their person.

Eiland feels that the extreme fan is likely to be a "fantasy type" — "People who live on fantasies, who do not have much going in their own lives and have to live through identification with another."

If that is true, Eiland adds, any homosexual fascination for some kinds of women performers may have to do with their own wish to be like that performer. "Many artists who elicit this kind of response are caricatures of masculinity and femininity," he said. "Elvis Presley wasn't so much a male as someone who pushed masculinity to such an extreme that it became funny."

There is also the special phenomenon of the opening night to consider. The first night is when a performer's special friends and fans gather to pay special homage. Minnelli is a recognized star, but her opening-night response, fueled by cabaret-society figures who were going on to a party in her honor later that evening, was reportedly very different from subsequent nights.

There is a basic rationalist distrust of all supra-rational, intensely emotional response, especially if it is in a mass setting. It was just that response that horrified so many people in the 19th century about the music dramas of Richard Wagner. And the adulation accorded Adolf Hitler at his mass rallies justifiably frightened Westerners in the 1930s.

But at this point we may have gone too far. It would be hard to argue that the hysteria for superstar entertainers constituted any real harm, however divorced it may be from dispassionate aesthetic contemplation. And it may actually not be so far divorced from such contemplation, anyhow, whatever the rationalists may want to believe. All art is dangerous, even Liza Minnelli's, to a sensibility that prefers things ordered and neat.

Minnelli herself takes a characteristically lighter view. "I don't judge my audience," she said. "I'm just grateful they're there."



Mercury/Dolmos

Liza Minnelli in action.

PEOPLE: *Mailer Goes to Court Over 'Jewish Godfather'*

Author Norman Mailer took the stand in New York State Supreme Court in Manhattan to claim an Italian movie company owes him $62,500 for work he did on a script for a movie about a "Jewish Godfather." The author told Justice Louis Kaplan, who is hearing Mailer's breach of contract suit against PEA Films Inc., without a jury, that he first discussed the film with director Sergio Leone in 1975. "I knew exactly what he wanted," Mailer said of the Italian director, "a Jewish Godfather. If the Italians can enjoy their gangsters, the Jews can enjoy theirs." Mailer said he signed a contract on Oct. 15, 1975, under which he was to prepare a script for PEA by January, 1976. In court papers, the company has charged that Mailer's work was "inadequate, unprofessional and unsuitable." PEA is countersuing Mailer for $500,000 that it claims it lost when the project was scrapped, plus $35,500 it had advanced to Mailer upon the signing, and the return of $7,500 in travel expenses for two trips to Rome. The script was based on a novel, "The Hoods," by Harry Gray, which Mailer described as "a naturalistic novel" dealing with Lower East Side Jewish youngsters who became gangsters between World War I and the mid-1930's.

* * *

Queen Margrethe and her husband, Prince Henrik, of Denmark, continuing their 10-day visit to China, toured the ancient capital Hangzhou in eastern China, Peking's official news agency reported. The royal couple arrived in the city, capital of China during the Sung dynasty in the 12th century, Shanghai earlier in the day company of Vice Premier Ge said.

* * *

President Carter, when h lapsed during a 6.2-mile ra his Camp David retreat, was only casualty during the visit Catoctin Mountains of Ma Fran Voorhis, his deputy a ments secretary, tore ligam both legs when she ran to joi torcade at Camp David, and she returned to the White Ho helicopter, she hobbled cruches. The White House grapher, Karl Schumacher, mishap in Steubenville, Oh week from which he's still ing. He got jammed betwe cars as the presidential mot began to leave the city, a though he suffered no fra he's been away from work fo al days because of painf bruises.

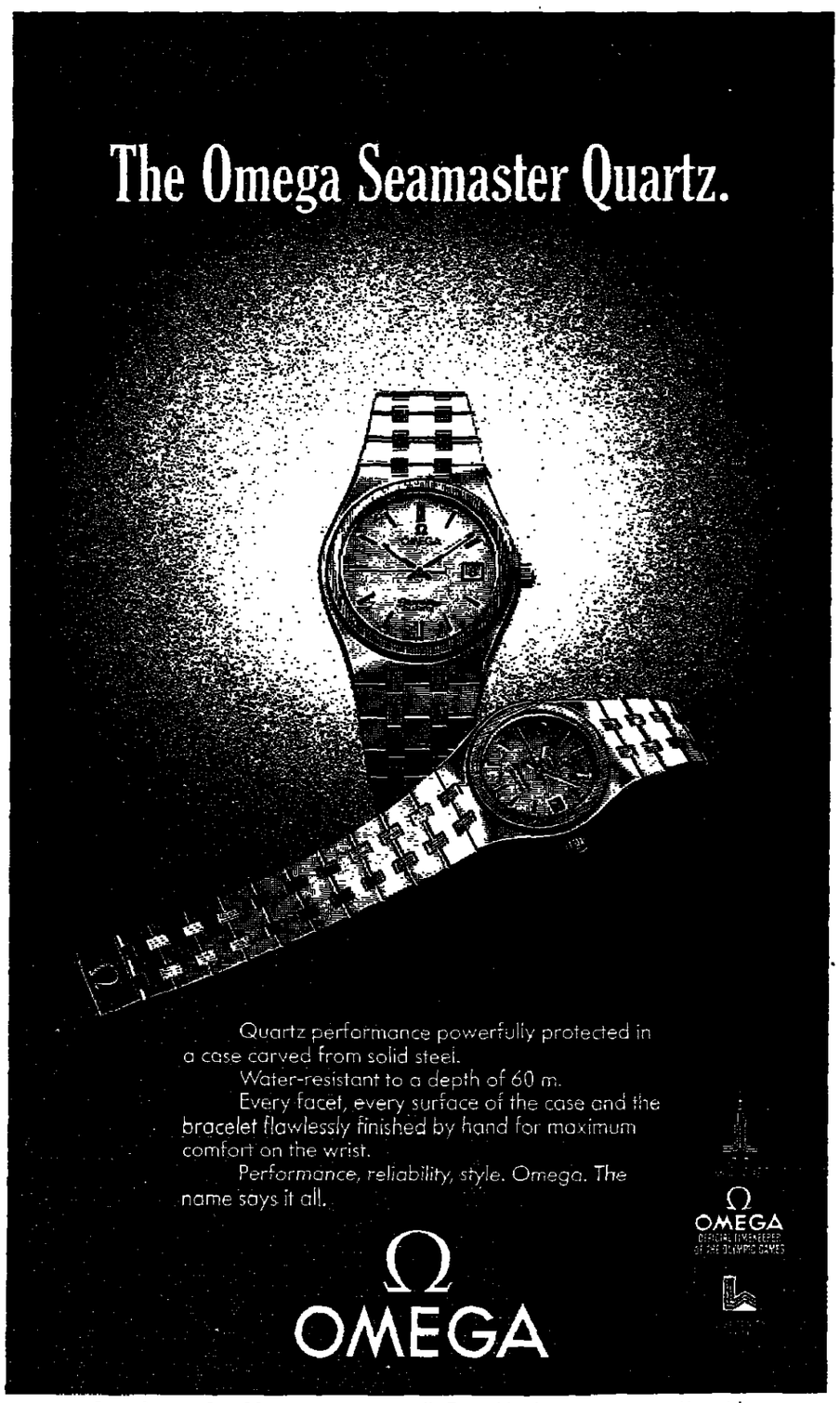
* * *

The Americanization s Shah's family continues. Le Crown Prince Reza Pahlev classes at Williams College in achusetts. Now his 17-year-s ter, Princess Farahnaz, has e as a junior at the all-female Walker School in Simsbury, outside Hartford. Princess naz, like her brother, has h bodyguards. Unlike him, she ing on campus. "We're try keep her situation as normal sible," said Diana Russell, t the head of the school.

— SAMUEL JU



The photographer Alfred Eisenstaedt is caught by the while taking photographs of his own on West Berlin's Kur stendamm for a new photo book on Germany. In the b ground is the spire of the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Ch



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